

THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



ARMIES—
OF, BY, & FOR *Democracy*

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NO. 6

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA

ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh or Two!

THE STONEHAMMER MAN

This verse was inspired by a Puget Sound lineman who boasts of his ability to do the finest carpentry work with only such tools as a couple of rocks and a railroad spike.

A million years ago, or maybe more,
When glaciers prevailed, and frost was hoar,
Mastodons roamed the glacial marsh,
Homes were few and life was harsh,
Raymond Stonehammer, with tools of stone,
Proceeded to build himself a home.
Stonehammer was (we recall with pride)
A great ancestor on grandma's side.

Materials were scarce, and tools were crude.
The home Stonehammer built, of course, was rude,
But it served the purpose, so scientists say,
As well as the ones we have today.
The years sped by, centuries have fled,
And Stonehammer, as you may have guessed,
is dead.
But his spirit lives on in kith and kin;
Their urge to build is the same as it was in him.

Now it is nineteen hundred and forty-two;
Homes are modern and streamlined, too.
Stonehammer the second now appears on the scene,
With robust body and apish mien;
Intellect the same as Stonehammer the first,
Physiognomy, if anything, a little worse.
Stonehammer Darling, a lineman of renown,
Who lives in the bushes just north of town,
Awoke one morn with a terrific yen
For a home just like primitive men.

So with rusty nails and broken boards
(The nails purloined from a neighbor's hoard),
He climbed a tree and swung by his tail,
With a rock in each hand he pounded the nails.
Now, this may seem like strange procedure to you,
But it's quite the natural thing for a lineman to do.
He worked with a will and all of his might,
All through the day and on through the night,
From the dusk of the evening to the dawn's golden light.
The joints that he made were hermetically tight.

He builded the roof, the walls and the floor,
But forgot to allow for a window or door.
As he finally nailed the last board in place
A satisfied smile crept over his face;
But the smile soon faded to a sickening grin—
He discovered too late he had nailed himself in!
He screamed one loud scream, a blood-curdling shout,
But he'd builded so tight not a sound could get out.
He had sealed himself like a sardine in a can,
And thus perished the last of the Stonehammer clan.

E. L. HADDEN,
L. U. No. 77.

JOE MARCHES ON

Joe's nice big truck rolls on today
And prouder is he by far,
To smoke his big cigar in this,
Than in a streamlined car.

On the front seat he sits at ease,
With Frank at the controls.
While in the body mid the works,
Mac sits upon some poles.

Now Mrs. Joe dishes up the grub
And for him coffee brews;
But no matter what he has consumed,
He digests, just the news.

So now we find him lost in thought,
Upon his daily grind,
And all the peaceful man's pursuits
Have drifted from his mind.

His truck becomes a mighty tank,
Its sides, armored with steel,
He is a soldier now of rank,
His aide sits at the wheel.

While in the turret Mac doth sit
The poles they now are guns;
The roads have gone and now the tank
On Russian shell-holes runs.

Holes they dig, and wires they string,
The battle it is bad.
The chest of Joe with medals glows,
For Joe's at Stalingrad.

The sweat he wipes from off his brow
May freeze upon his hand,
But he feels no frost, for his mind is lost
In Africa's desert sands.

In the islands of the southern seas,
Here Joseph shows his worth.
Reveille to taps, he licks the Japs,
And Tojo from the earth.

Where patriots die then live again
For liberty and freedom's right,
The blood of Joe is sure to flow,
For Joe is in the fight.

At home upon the White House steps
He guides, provides, and rations;
For there with Prentiss, Don and Frank
He makes the laws of nations.

Joe's work is done and to a show,
His wife hopes he will take her,
But he drags on a cigar and yells,
"Where in hell's the paper!"

AL KELLETT,
L. U. No. 300.

SHORTS

It would seem that down in North Africa
one of Rommel's troubles was that he got
Anzacs in his panzers.

Short poem:

Half ape.
Half man.
Result:
Japan.

C. H. R.,
I. R.

THE AVENGING ANGELS

(A Tribute to the U. S. Air Forces)

To the brave warriors, who valiantly fulfill
Their mission under circumstances trying;
The heroic wingsters, whose top-notch skill
Contributes to keep our planes a-flying.

They fear no peril, danger they defy,
To extend, where needed, a helping hand;
Untiringly, relentlessly they fly
The skyline of many a far-off land!

Carry on, oh, avenging angels, at a faster pace;
For the cause of freedom so highly we prize;
To eliminate and totally erase
The bloodthirsty vultures roamin' the skies.

To strike at our foes with merciless blows
Destroy them on surface and under the sea;
To hasten the liberation of every enslaved nation,
And guide 'em under the banners of the free.

Keep our planes winging night and day—
And victory will be swinging our way!
A'Bit O'Luck

ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. 3.

ELECTRICIANS

We guys who string the RC wire,
And bend the pipe just so,
And put that dog leg in just right
That will let the wire go.

With strap and drill and hickey bend,
With locknuts, box and screws,
We scan the ceiling beams and joists
The outlet spot to choose.

And when the lamps are hung and lit
And the litter cleared away,
We look down through that bay of lights,
For pride is ours today.

The lamps are hung with even space,
Machine outlet lines are true,
The whole job is symmetrical,
That's I, B. E. W.

FRANK M. HARRIS,
L. U. No. 226.

I'D FIX HIM

With Marshall Leavitt's "pork and dressing"
A little devil set to messing
Up my mind.

If I could be in Kansas City
It would be an awful pity
Not to call.

The telephone would be close by;
'Twould take a stronger man than I
To ignore it.

But he who rose from "pork and dressing"
Wouldn't sit back down a-guessing;
I'd be there.

FRANK A. FINGER, I. O.

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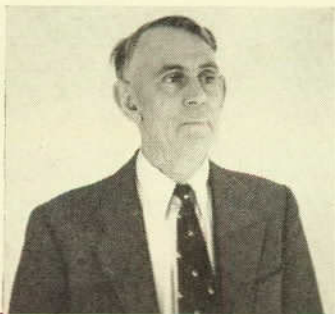
Magazine Chat

When you cut 16 pages out of a publication as tightly packed with material each month as the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL, the editorial staff and the reading membership are going to feel the cut. This cut in our JOURNAL was made absolutely necessary by orders of the government to save paper.

For the first few months of this year, the JOURNAL staff hoped that we could return from the 40-page to a 48-page publication, but now, due to the increase of membership, it is likely that we will have to run 40 pages throughout the year. We have to gain poundage each month for our rapidly increasing membership. The cut therefore was made in two ways: by reducing the weight of the paper and cutting the number of pages themselves.

Therefore, all reading members are requested to be patient when the JOURNAL appears to omit material which they consider important, and the writing membership is requested to be patient if they find that their contributions are not published at once in the official JOURNAL. When the JOURNAL was publishing 56 pages, it always had more material each month than it could get between the covers. Now this is more true than ever. However, the editorial staff of the JOURNAL believes it has not sacrificed quality, and it will continue to strive to give the membership the right information, as it has in the past.

Our cover photo this month is by courtesy of the U. S. Army Signal Corps.



Sons

by Joe F. Meek, L.U. No. 483



We saw him wave a fond farewell
With upraised hand and tear-filled eye
As he bade his son goodbye.
Gee, but it's tough to see a man cry
With trembling lips and anguished sigh!
We watched with pride in our aching hearts
As this proud old dad saw his son depart.

What of those dads who now have men
Fighting aggression, greed and gain?
Dads teach their sons a humble creed,
Not to fight, or kill or maim,
And children learn on a bouncing knee
To live their lives in tranquility.



These sons are born of humble creed
They knew not of the monster's greed
Of world conquest, when in their 'teens—
Of war and strife and all they breed!



What of those dads who still bear scars
Of the last conflict—"to end all wars"?
Who fought and struggled in strife and pain?
Some of our buddies still sleep "over there,"
And some came back to loved ones again,
Where shrieking cries and whispered death
Were soothed away on a mother's breast,
And lovers met again, to pledge and caress
A promise as sweet as a baby's kiss.



Mother, too, watches her son depart—
Once again she plays a part,
Who waited for dad—so long, long ago,
She waits again with aching heart!
With trembling lips she sees him go,
The image of dad, who made her his wife,
She gave him this son, the light of her life.
And mother kneels with head bowed low
Asking the One Above—why must he go?

Some day the world with joy will ring,
And sons will be welcomed back home again
Like "Mom" welcomed dad so long, long ago.

*Freedom is not bought with gold—
Mothers and dads will tell you so!*



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DEMOCRACY'S ARMY

Based on Civic Unity

PUBLIC opinion in the United States will support a large citizen army of perhaps 2,000,000 soldiers during the period following the global war.

The size and extent of this army will depend on the task that must be performed of policing the criminal countries and in doing reconstruction work in the shattered regions throughout the world. Sentiment among Americans may be summed up as: it shall never happen again. This represents a new mood among the American people inasmuch as our nation, being a commercial nation, has had a naive faith in commerce as a coherent force in world affairs rather than in the police power of armies. All this is to be changed. Certain questions then arise:

MIGHT WITHOUT MILITARISM?

What kind of an army shall the United States have? What shall be the relationship of this army to the civilian population and to the civilian army? How shall the army be organized and how shall it be sustained? Is there a threat of what used to be called militarism if such a large army is established?

For nearly a thousand years the small nation of Switzerland has had experience with citizen armies. Switzerland became a federation of states in 1291. Switzerland is largely a rural country and it has been considered for centuries a thoroughly democratic state. It is made up of Germans, French, Italians and a mixture of other peoples. It is a small country, historically surrounded by enemies. During this thousand years Switzerland has had a military system founded on general conscription and has produced armies of great technical excellence without sacrificing any of the principles of democracy. How far the Swiss people carry democracy is indicated by the fact the Swiss people have the right of referendum—any legislative Act passed by the Assembly may be subjected to recall by popular vote on the demand of 30,000 citizens.

With a population of slightly over 6,000,000 the Swiss have put into the

Switzerland noted for its forces of technical efficiency. Bears on America's problem

field an army of 500,000 citizen soldiers. If the United States should adopt a similar military system, it would have a citizen army of close to 13,000,000. Here are some of the facts about the Swiss Army:

There is no professional or standing army.

The only nucleus of the citizen army is a staff of about 300 instructors.

All citizens are subject to military training from 21 to 60.

Officers are promoted out of the ranks.

Strictly speaking, there is no military class.

SHORT PERIODS OF SERVICE

The Swiss Army* is a militia army. The recruits, numbering some 25,000, who come up each year to do their military service remain with the colors (period of first training) only from 116 to 130 days. Thus, there are in Switzerland no forces permanently with the colors except a corps of about 300 instructors. After completing their service with the colors, recruits keep their personal arms and equipment in their own possession so long as they are liable for military service.

Each year, about 150,000 men who have done their service with the colors come up for repetition training courses, which last 18 days.

The Swiss Army is a federal army. The Federal Council is the supreme head of the military administration, and acts through the Military Department, of which the chief is a Federal Councillor.

The cantonal military administration is under the supervision of the federal authorities. In peace time, the Military Department assumes command of the

* Source: League of Nations Armaments Year Book 1939-1940 (Geneva).

army. As soon as the levy of troops is ordered or arranged for, the Federal Assembly appoints a Commander-in-Chief of the army.

READY FOR EMERGENCIES

The Swiss Army consists of: the first line (*Elite*), the *Landwehr*, the *Landsturm* and the auxiliary services; the regulations of organizing the latter replace the provisions concerning the old unarmed *Landsturm*.

The new organization of the army, put into force on January 1, 1938, has introduced an important innovation—namely, the covering of the frontier, which is done by men of the frontier districts who are liable to service in the first line (*Elite*), the *Landwehr* or the *Landsturm*. Its essential purpose is to cover the mobilization and concentration of the army in case of sudden attack.

All male Swiss citizens are liable for military service. Liability for service includes:

Personal service—i.e., military service in the strict sense of the term in the first line (*Elite*), the *Landwehr* and the *Landsturm*;

Personal service in some category of the auxiliary services;

Payment of an exemption fee (military tax).

FROM TEENS TO THREESCORE

Swiss citizens are liable for military service from the beginning of the year in which they reach the age of 18 until the end of the year in which they reach the age of 60.

Men who do not perform service personally must pay the military tax until the end of the year in which they reach the age of 40. There is a special law on the military tax.

The age groups for military service are as follows:

First line—20 to 32
Landwehr—33 to 40
Landsturm—41 to 48

Men found on enlistment to be unfit for military service, but who are able-bodied, are liable to auxiliary service and are drafted into a category of the latter. The procedure to be followed is laid down by the Federal Military Department.

After completing their service in the first line (*Elite*), *Landwehr* and *Landsturm*, men are transferred to the auxiliary services.

The various categories of the auxiliary

services are: the armed service, including men drafted into frontier troop formations, territorial troops, special *Landsturm* troops, etc., the aviation service; the anti-aircraft defense service; the passive air defense service; the railways service, the electricity service, etc.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENT

Private soldiers receive their personal arms and equipment free of charge.

As a rule soldiers retain possession of their personal arms and equipment for the whole of their period of service. They have to keep them in good condition and are responsible for any loss or damage due to their own negligence.

A man's arms and equipment become his personal property when he has completed his period of personal service and has been discharged from the army.

Preparatory military training takes the form of voluntary courses of instruction in preparatory gymnastics, young men's musketry courses or preparatory courses of instruction in the use of arms.

The preparatory courses of instruction in the use of arms may be regarded as preparatory military training in the strict sense of the term, since their purpose is to prepare young men for military service through physical culture and musketry and field exercises. Such training is organized by associations of officers and N. C. O.'s and also by unattached officers and N. C. O.'s. The courses are open to young men from 16 to 20 years of age.

TRAINING OF RECRUITS

Recruits receive their first military training at recruits' courses. These courses are intended for the training of the rank and file, and they also provide practical training for the cadres. The recruit's training lasts 160 days for all arms; 130 days for the dragoons.

The repetition courses last 18 days for all arms.

The total number of days of service performed at repetition training courses

(*Elite* and *Landwehr*) is 160. The officers are called up, before the men, for a course of cadres lasting two days, and the N. C. O.'s for a one-day course.

Participation in the regulation courses organized by a rifle club is a military duty which has to be performed by privates, lance-corporals and N. C. O.'s of the first line (*Elite*), *Landwehr* and *Landsturm* troops who are armed with rifles or carbines, and also by the junior officers of these troops. Men who have performed their military service are still required to take the compulsory course. Only recruits trained during the year are exempted. The compulsory course must be carried out each year. The Confederation grants annual cash subsidies to these clubs and supplies a certain number of cartridges free of charge to the active members. In 1938, 10,002,000 cartridges were supplied for the compulsory courses (307,000 men), the optional courses (135,000 men), the compulsory musketry courses, etc.

Switzerland is under arms today. It mobilized its entire citizen army in September, 1939. Special training courses are being given and have been given at regular intervals in mountain regions, according to the Swiss Information Bureau. Each man knows how to pack his knapsack correctly and to carry supplies, which enables him to exist and fight alone in the mountains if necessary.

In Switzerland the citizen is a soldier and a soldier is a citizen. When these training groups go out into the wilds of the Alps military rank is not invariably the decisive factor. Climbing experience is of utmost importance. Officers of high rank work side by side with plain privates. Men are comrades in the mountains. Danger lurks at every cliff. What type of individual the alpine soldier entrusts with the other end of his rope is a question of life or death.

The first week of a military training course is devoted to work in rocky terrain. Classes are assigned to their huts based at the timber line. Soldiers learn

how to knot their ropes and to handle them generally. Gradually they progress from mere rock climbing to correct walking on the rocks. But many Sundays spent in mountain climbing has inured the Swiss group to this training.

The second week of the course is spent in mastering the eternal ice and snow which surround the peaks. Soldiers learn how to walk on ice. They are taught how to save victims of treacherous glacier crevasses. They are taught the use of ice axes and how to cut steps in the glacier. Weather makes no difference to the Swiss soldiers. Rainy days serve a good purpose. Bad weather is useful for operations against the enemy. Fog affords opportunity to practice the arts of war. Compass and maps are called into play.

The third week of the course is usually a week of tours. They climb neighboring peaks, carrying heavy loads. In addition to camping supplies each has a bundle of firewood strapped on his pack. Warm sleeping bags and the protection of some rocks enable them to enjoy a good night's rest. The student soldiers who distinguish themselves in these courses are given a special alpine insignia.

Closely related to the training for military service is training for industry. The Swiss military system being based on civic unity, the Swiss selective service usually sends farm boys into the cavalry; mechanics, carpenters and men of similar profession become members of the engineering corps or the artillery; students of technology into the officers corps and medical students in the ambulance corps. Preparatory military training is carried on in the schools before the boy reaches draft age. There is compulsory gymnasium drill and physical training without arms. This physical training starts at seven and ends at 15 years of age. Physical training is based not upon individual attainment but upon working together with his fellows. Discipline and self-control are taught. Map reading and target shooting are part of the school courses. The cadet rifle in the school is an exact duplicate in miniature of the Swiss army rifle.

The Swiss boy in the school works at physical training from four to eight hours a week and then in his summers he has a course of possibly five to 10 days. Until the time of his regular military training, the boy is given special training in his village by non-commissioned officers.

The psychology of the Swiss citizen, however, is permeated by the need of the defense of his country. This democratic nation is never imperialistic. It desires no territory and it never thinks of the invasion of its neighbors. It exists primarily to protect the farms and the homes and the shops of the little country itself. The Swiss Army is considered a modern army of great technical efficiency, and there is not the slightest sign of militaristic spirit in this democratic country which has such a thoroughgoing military program.



SWISS TERRAIN IS A NATURAL AID TO NATIONAL DEFENSE.
THE ALPS ALONG THE SHORES OF LAKE GENEVA.

U. S. Supreme Court

REBUKES BELL COMPANY

FROM now on there'll be a lot less nonsense in the sprawling Bell Telephone empire. By a unanimous decision of the United States Supreme Court, one of Mother Bell's more odious illegitimate offspring has been fatally condemned.

The occasion calls for rejoicing rather than mourning for the sentenced creature had for too long been a fugitive from death. Its existence was a mockery of life. It breathed heavily and its breath was poison. Its function was more deadly than the destruction of life; it was to suppress life.

The doomed institution is the Southern Association of Bell Telephone Employees, a 24-year old puppet of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company. The Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, one of the multitude of vassal corporations of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, though a New York Corporation, conducts its business among the 24,000,000 people living in the states of Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee. The Southern Association of Bell Telephone Employees was the company's subsidiary for owning the freedom of its employees.

The disestablishment of the association accordingly emancipates some 20,000 Bell employees from their long captivity.

NLRB WRINGS THE BELL

The Supreme Court's decision was the latest in a series of actions initiated by I. B. E. W. International Representative O. A. Walker on December 17, 1940, when he filed a complaint with the National Labor Relations Board charging the company with unfair labor practices. The proceedings furnish an illustrative case study of Bell tactics.

After investigation and hearings, the NLRB found that the company dominated and interfered with the administration of the association, contributed to its support, interfered with, restrained and coerced its employees in the exercise of their right to self-organization, and their right to collective bargaining through representatives of their own choosing, all in violation of law. Accordingly the NLRB ordered the company to abandon its unfair labor practices and to refrain from giving effect to any contract or arrangement with the company-dominated association, and to disestablish the association as a collective bargaining representative of its employees.

In conformity with its time-honored custom, the company—together with its servile association—donned the garments of holy innocence and injured dignity,

Court orders disestablishment of Bell's aged company union

and in an harmonious duet, denied the charges. This capacity of the Bell System for righteousness is almost limitless. This trait is especially conspicuous when combined with an almost equally limitless capacity for material riches.

This combination of spiritual and material virtues in so high a degree is not elsewhere commonplace. Back in the summer of 1936, when the Scripps-Howard papers could still endure the occasional liberality of such columnists as Hugh Johnson, that worldly-wise commentator noted how employers were interpreting Section 7-A of the NRA to their workers as meaning that the government wanted them to join company unions. One Alf Landon, in those days a sort of man-about-the-country, endorsed that interpretation. As "Old Ironpants" observed, the company union can be controlled; its usefulness as a buffer against bona-fide unions was recognized. And so, "the whole face of industry broke out in a rash of company unions almost overnight."

THAT OLD BLACK MAGIC

But not the A. T. & T.-controlled Bell System. It wasn't necessary. That old mistress of witchcraft was more than a score of years ahead of most of its contemporaries in conjuring the fraudulent labor union. The Southern Association of Bell Telephone Employees had been created by the company in 1919. It had been fostered, nurtured and liberally financed until July 5, 1935, when the National Labor Relations Act was passed. Then the company was confronted with a difficulty. It didn't want to violate the law, but neither did it want to see its loyal and subservient company union perish. Many a lesser outfit would have concluded, in view of the clear terms of the law, that these contradictory desires could not both be accomplished.

The company, however, steeped in A. T. & T. tradition, tried to have both. The apparent solution called for indirect rather than direct methods. It was evident that the company could not lawfully continue its generous financial support of the association, and it was equally evident that the association couldn't exist without funds. In spite of its ripe age, the association was still penniless. A minimum of mental adjustment was probably necessary to bury the old saw: "Why pay dues?" The new situation was met by au-



thorizing certain of the supervisory employees to solicit contributions of 50 cents from the association's members. The company aided the solicitation with advice, automobile transportation and expenses, not to mention leaves of absence with full pay. That was no small aid, for it should be remembered the company operated in nine states. Moreover, the Bell companies are champion collectors.

LEADERSHIP BY LACKEYS

This energetic "labor" organization was headed by Askew, company cashier for the state of Georgia; Weil, whose title was plant practice supervisor and whose duties included the clarifying and interpreting of routine instructions from the home office; and Mrs. Jane Wilkes, secretary to the general commercial manager, later the company's chief personnel officer. During the canvassing of members for "contributions," one of the district traffic managers stated that the company had supported the association for 16 years and that the least the employees could do was give their contributions because the company would be unable to interfere in the event an "outside" (real) labor organization appeared on the scene.

As a result of this splendid effort at "self-organization," the association suddenly found it had \$5,000 on hand but—unpardonable oversight—it had no treasurer! So Mrs. Wilkes, the general secretary of the association, was appointed acting treasurer. Which all goes to show that where there's a will there's a way.

This period of industrious camouflage included a revision of the association's constitution in 1935, subject to the approval of the members. The changes must have appeared wholesome within their limits, for the association's officers explained them as "not affecting the operations of our plan," but "desirable in that they eliminated many references to the company." And Mrs. Wilkes, secretary to the commercial manager and secretary to the association—it was sometimes difficult to tell in what capacity she acted—sent instructions to the "local chairmen" to get employees to sign membership cards. They were cautioned to explain that the form was not an application for new membership, but a continuation of old membership. As was to be expected under

(Continued on page 248)

ALMOST no one in the United States today has completely escaped feeling, in some degree, the impact of the war. Whether directly, as in the removal of a loved one, or impersonally—as in the disappearance of goods and services to which we have grown accustomed, or the gradual inching up of prices and depreciation of quality for practically everything we buy—the world's storm has imposed its ominous shadow over the lives of even the least concerned among us. The citizens of many of our communities live entirely within that shadow every day.

In this nation the war's impact falls most heavily upon our manufacturing and mining centers where the essential raw materials and finished weapons of war are produced.

WAR JOLTS FAMILIAR PATTERNS

With the conversion of many industrial plants to the production of necessary war goods, and the closing down of others, as equipment and materials are shunted from normal channels into new war-vital purposes, the familiar patterns of our national economy have undergone tremendous changes.

Detroit now produces scarcely an auto, though its lines move faster than ever, rolling out a steady stream of tanks, bombers and bombs. California's sunny countryside now is dotted with bustling aircraft plants, while, strung like beads about our coastline, a chain of long-idle ways now teams with workers industriously bent on building ships.

All together 4½ million more persons are holding jobs today than did in the latter part of 1940.

Where do all these workers come from? What will happen on the day when the final peace whistle blows?

ANXIOUS GLANCE TO FUTURE

At the end of the war we shall find ourselves with a working labor force far in excess of any employed in this nation during normal times. Moreover, the millions who will then start anxiously searching for new jobs will soon be augmented by other millions, our heroic boys in the armed forces returning to civilian life. The smallest token of gratitude we could show them would be full employment.

Another factor of grave consequence to postwar economic problems is an almost inexorable trend toward the greatest period of mechanization in industry the world has yet witnessed. New techniques and new processes await the resumption of civilian production in many fields. But the retooling and building of plants are slow and expensive processes. Furthermore, such industrial conversion is unlikely to precede an effective demand for the goods.

The cost of our unpreparedness for the war when it was thrust upon us was exceedingly high. We cannot afford to be unprepared for the inevitable postwar transition period which lies before us.

If we are to avoid a repetition of what happened in the years following the First

What WAR and PEACE

Do to a City

Pittsburgh
is used as "guinea pig" to
measure impact of war, and
to forecast transition to
peace

World War and in the wake of the cataclysmic crash of 1929, we must formulate our plans carefully and well in advance, so that we shall be ready to fill the transitional war-to-peace production gap, whenever that moment arrives.

One of the first things we must do in preparing such plans is to learn at what points within our economy the impact of the shift from peace to war has fallen most heavily. We must discover not only where the greatest changes have occurred but also what the resulting strains on normal life in each community have been.

In the postwar period we may expect each local situation to begin to unravel itself—a process which may occur gradually or violently, like a released spring, according, first, to how great the strain has been, and, second, to what preparations have been made to cushion the shock.

To these ends it is essential that we scrutinize the effect of the war upon each productive area as a separate unit. We must learn what the economic pattern was in each before the war. Upon what industries did it depend? What changes have occurred in the labor force? What has happened to its housing, transportation and other community facilities? What of its future position in industry?

The answers to these questions are vital to any effective program to avoid postwar chaos.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics in Washington has undertaken a series of pertinent surveys along these lines. The studies, conducted by the postwar division of the bureau's employment and occupational outlook branch, are designed with a two-fold purpose in view: (1) "to aid in the development of locally-directed programs of economic readjustment" and (2) "to indicate the extent to which local readjustment is related to the prospects for high-level economic activity for the nation as a whole."

FIRST STOP—PITTSBURGH

The first report of the division, recently issued in the form of a working notebook for the use of local groups interested in war and postwar problems, covers the in-

dustrial area surrounding the city of Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh depends not only upon manufacturing but upon mining as well, and is thereby doubly exposed to the incidence of the war. Steel and coal production have been her lifelines for generations.

In the predefense year of 1939 coal mining activities engaged 39,000 wage earners in the area, while 111,000 persons (nearly 60 per cent of the area's 192,000 factory workers) were directly employed in the fabrication of iron and steel and their products.

Trailing far behind, with 22,000 employees (or 11 per cent of the total number engaged in manufacturing) comes the next leading productive activity for the area—the industrial machinery enterprises. These firms specialize primarily in heavy electrical equipment—motors, generators and industrial installations—three-fifths of the electrical manufacturing employees of the area work for Westinghouse.

Third and fourth ranks among Pittsburgh prewar productive establishments went to the glass and the food processing industries, which employed 15,000 and 12,000 persons respectively. Together steel, machinery, glass and food production comprised 84 per cent of all factory labor.

STEEL RULES SMOKY CITY

These figures show how thoroughly steel, with its corollary, coal, dominates this particular industrial area—an area with a population of 2,100,000 people and covering four counties (Allegheny County, in which the city itself is located, and the adjoining Beaver, Westmoreland and Washington Counties).

Steel, coal, heavy machinery and glass production all tend to fluctuate directly with the general level of industrial activity and construction throughout the nation. So closely do the chief activities of the area respond to similar demand factors that the whole district really operates as a one-industry unit. Thus it holds an exceedingly vulnerable position, should we face a postwar collapse.

Moreover, the war is doing little to alter the basic heavy-industry pattern of employment for the region. The Department of Labor's survey finds that at the proposed peak of production, expected this summer, a composite of 130,000 more workers will be engaged in war industries in and around Pittsburgh than were employed in those pursuits there in 1939. The pattern then was like this:

	Thousands of Workers		
	Average 1939	Estimated peak	Estimated increase
Coal mining	38.7	46.8	8.1
Manufacturing	191.0	312.7	121.7
Iron & steel	111.0	172.4	61.4
Electrical machinery	12.5	31.1	18.6
Shipbuilding & airplane parts	.7	13.3	12.6
Other manu- facturing	66.8	95.9	29.1
Total mining & manufac- turing	229.7	359.5	129.8

RECRUITS TO INDUSTRY

Many of the 130,000 additional workers, now being drawn into manufacturing and mining work, are coming from such normal peacetime pursuits as trade and personal services within the locality. Others are persons who were not working before the war—particularly women.

Because of the natively strenuous character of work in steel mills, mines and heavy industries, women have always constituted a smaller than average proportion of the employed labor force in the Pittsburgh area. But women are learning to do many strange tasks these days, even to the point of invading steel mills and machine shops.

A complete breakdown of total employment of the four-county industrial area according to type of industry, is not available for the predefense year 1939, but the U. S. census of population indicated the following distribution for 1940:

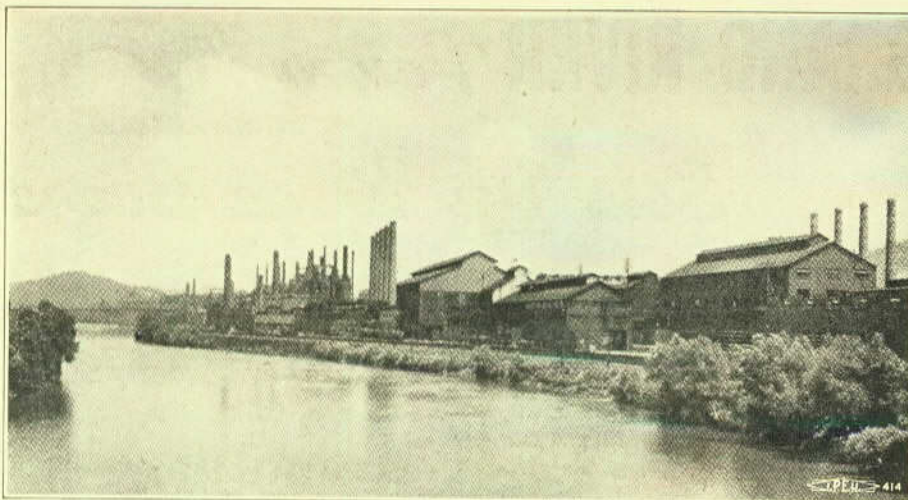
Employed Workers in the Pittsburgh Industrial Area		
	Number	Per cent
Manufacturing	246,000	37.1
Mining	39,000	5.9
Trade (retail & wholesale)	114,000	17.2
Utilities, transportation & communication	55,000	8.3
Services (professional, domestic, personal, etc.)	116,000	17.6
Construction	27,000	4.0
Agriculture	14,000	2.2
Other	51,000	7.7
Total employed	662,000	100.0

An over-all shortage of 35,000 male workers during the anticipated peak of employment was forecast for Allegheny County last September by the U. S. Bureau of Employment Security—25,000 to fill additional jobs plus 10,000 to replace workers recruited for military service.

CITY BURSTING AT SEAMS

To fill these spots thousands of new workers have been migrating into Pittsburgh from outside areas. The influx throws an arduous burden upon an already seriously-overcrowded housing situation.

A vacancy rate of at least 5 per cent of all suitable living quarters is regarded as necessary for normal freedom of tenants. Only 2.6 per cent were vacant in the city of Pittsburgh early in 1940 and the outlying territory was even more crowded. The average vacancy rate for the United States was 6.6 per cent for



WILL GREAT INDUSTRIAL PLANTS LIKE THESE BE AT WORK WHEN WAR ENDS?

1940. But in August, 1942, a study made by the WPA revealed that only 1.3 per cent of the dwelling units of Pittsburgh were then vacant, available for rent and fit for habitation.

Moreover, of all the dwelling units in Pittsburgh, 40 per cent were without any kind of private indoor bath. Eight per cent needed major structural repairs, such as new floors, roofs, plastering or foundations. Forty per cent were erected before 1900, 81 per cent before 1920.

DEPRESSION-BORN SHORTAGES

Pittsburgh's deplorable housing conditions reflect the great severity with which the late economic depression hit this region. Private residential construction, which had been declining there steadily since 1925, came to a virtual standstill in the early thirties. Aside from two or three minor low-rent public housing and slum-clearing projects in 1939 and in 1941-42, residential building failed to exhibit much activity and failed to remedy the picture perceptibly before the national ban fell on private construction.

Pittsburgh's public educational system was about on a par with those of other cities of comparable size and of the United States as a whole in the late thirties. Facilities for primary schools were reported to be slightly poorer and more crowded than for secondary schools, but excellent institutions of higher education, both in the sciences and in the arts, are available in the city.

As to health facilities, Pittsburgh ranked in 1940 about the same or a little above the average for cities of its size, when measured in terms of the number of hospital beds or the number of physicians available per 1,000 population. With the influx of workers and their families from outside, the greater overcrowding of housing facilities and the departure of many doctors to war fronts, the health situation must be materially weakened.

RECONVERSION VEXING QUESTION

What has been the effect of the war upon the pattern of productive activities in this particular section of the country? What position in the national economy ap-

pears destined for its industries for the future?

In the iron and steel industry the Pittsburgh area had been gradually losing its leadership throughout the late twenties and early thirties. With the popularizing of the automobile, the pattern of demand for steel products shifted rapidly to include a larger proportion of light steels rather than the heavy type of materials which the Pittsburgh mills fabricate. New competing mills closer to the center of auto production were developed throughout the industrial states of the Middle-west.

But in 1935 the U. S. Steel Corporation broke into the light steel market with the construction of the first continuous strip mill in the Pittsburgh area. Thereafter the region began to recover its prime position in national steel production.

With the outbreak of the war and the halting of auto production, demand for steel once again shifted to plates and heavier types of products. Pittsburgh's new strip mills were converted to meet wartime needs. When the war ends, the area will again be in the same position relative to its market that it was in before 1935.

The speed with which the industry will undertake reconversion of its mills for producing strip will depend upon the apparent demand for lighter steels after the war. This, in turn, will depend upon the demand for competitive light metals such as aluminum, magnesium and lighter alloys.

Just as the competitive positions of rail vs. auto transportation shifted the pattern of the demand from heavy to lighter steels, so a post-war competition between the auto and the aviation industries may play an important role in shaping demand for steel in the future.

In the electrical machinery industry the predefense trend had placed an increasing emphasis upon production of lighter apparatus and consumer appliances, rather than upon heavy industrial equipment such as that on which Westinghouse and other Pittsburgh concerns concentrate.

(Continued on page 247)

GRAND RIVER *Power*

Sets Up Wage Board

THE Grand River hydroelectric project is now operating under a new labor relations policy. A wage board has been set up by order of the administrator. The setup resembles the arrangements used on other public power projects under the Department of the Interior. The INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS is involved. The following order has been issued by Major General Philip B. Fleming:

For the purpose of determining the prevailing rate of wages to paid certain classes of government employees at the Grand River Dam power project, and to enable the payment to such employees of time and one-half for work in excess of 40 hours a week, the following procedure is established:

I.

WAGE BOARD

A wage board, composed of three representatives of the agency, one selected from the office of the director of employee management, one from the office of the director of labor relations and one from the office of the special representative for the administrator, Tulsa, Okla., is hereby established to determine prevailing wages for similar work in the locality of the project for persons employed by the government in the various trades and occupations in the construction or operation and maintenance of the project, excluding employees whose wages are fixed on an annual basis pursuant to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and to make recommendations with respect to such wages to the administrator.

II.

PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED BY BOARD

In determining the prevailing wages of various trades and occupations being considered by the board in the locality of the project, the board shall procure evidence of the wages and compensation being paid to and perquisites received by those employed in these trades and occupations from local contractors, federal agencies (including wage scales currently being paid pursuant to minima established pursuant to the Davis-Bacon Act), private industrial employers, and others employing labor in the locality, whether pursuant to union agreements or otherwise. Hearings for the purpose of adducing evidence of wages paid in the locality may be held when, in the judgment of the board, this is required in order to determine the prevailing rates of wages.

Another public power project takes steps toward orderly labor relations

Based on the evidence procured as to prevailing wages and the perquisites of employment in the locality in the classifications under consideration by the wage board, the board shall make its recommendations to the administrator as to the rates of wages to be paid to the government employees of the classes above specified at the project. The wages recommended shall become effective upon the date they are approved by the administrator, unless otherwise directed by him: Provided, That the administrator may direct the board to reconsider any recommendation in whole or in part when, in his judgment, the recommended wage does not accord with the evidence procured as to the prevailing wage in the locality or when there is insufficient evidence to support the wage recommended.

III

EFFECTIVE PERIOD OF APPROVED WAGE DETERMINATIONS

Any wage rate fixed in the manner above provided shall remain in effect un-

til that rate has been supplemented by a different rate determined by the wage board with the approval of the administrator. Unless directed by the administrator to do so at other intervals, the wage board shall review wage rates at six-month intervals, beginning with the effective date of the first schedule of wages made in accordance with the procedure herein provided: Provided, That the administrator may direct a review at any other time, when, in his judgment, this is desirable.

Unless otherwise ordered, the board shall be composed of the following:

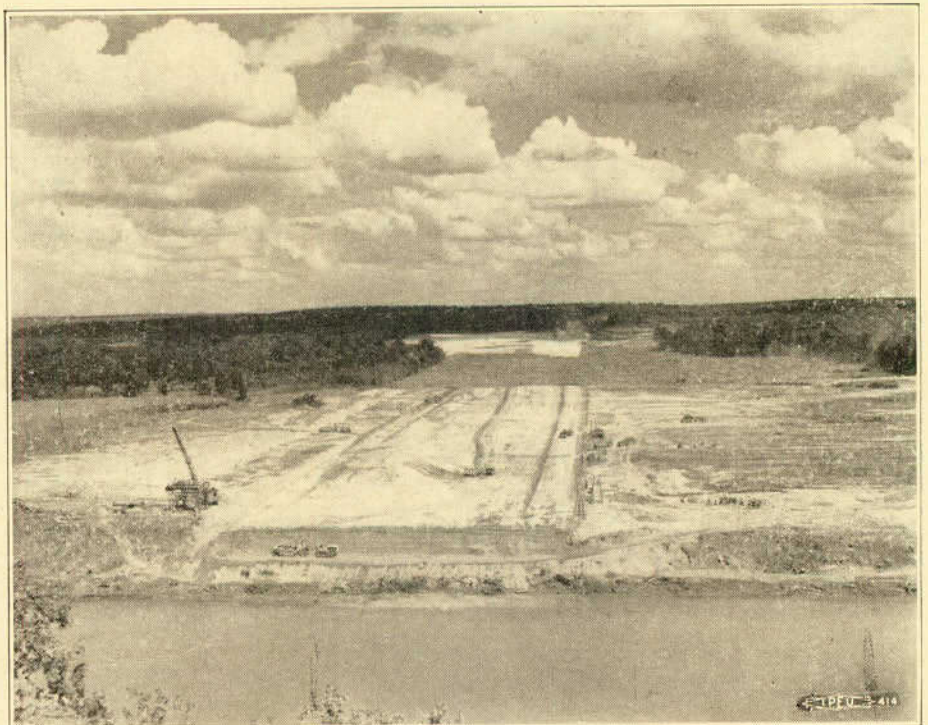
Douglas G. Wright, special representative for the administrator, Tulsa, Okla., to be chairman of the board, with P. C. Gale authorized to act as his alternate.

G. William Comfort, selected from the office of the director of employee management.

James E. Rea, selected from the office of the director of labor relations.

PHILIP B. FLEMING,
Major General, U. S. A.,
Administrator.

The most joyful thing I know is the peace, the silence, that one enjoys in the woods or on the tilled lands. One sees a poor, heavily laden creature with a bundle of faggots advancing from a narrow path in the fields. The manner in which this figure comes suddenly before one is a momentary reminder of the fundamental condition of human life, toil. On the tilled land around, one watches figures hoeing and digging. One sees how this or that one rises and wipes away the sweat with the back of his hand. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." Is that merry, enlivening work? And yet it is here that I find the true humanity, the great poetry.—Jean Francois Millet.



GRAND RIVER PROJECT IN ITS EARLIER STAGES

Union SIGNS AGREEMENT

With Hawaiian Electric

THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS has just signed an agreement with the Hawaiian Electric Company, Ltd., Honolulu, Hawaii. J. Scott Milne, international vice president, flew from San Francisco to Honolulu early in May and closed the contract. The Hawaiian Electric Company is the dominant utility of the Island.

GOOD NEWS TRANSMITTED

Joseph J. Zasimovitch, business manager of Local Union No. 1260, sent the following message to the International Office:

"This is to inform you that Local Union No. 1260, Honolulu, Hawaii, signed an agreement with the Hawaiian Electric Company, Ltd., on May 3, 1943. May I on behalf of Local Union No. 1260, request you to publish in the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL the good news of signing our contract with the Hawaiian Electric Company, and a very large amount of credit goes to our international vice president, Brother J. Scott Milne."

The Hawaiian Electric Company operates in and around Honolulu and vicinity as well as on the Hawaiian Island of Oahu. It furnishes light and power, manufactures ice and has cold storage facilities. The company also sells electrical fixtures and equipment. The company does a business of about \$10,000,000 a year. As of December 31, 1941, the company's officers were as follows:

C. H. Cooke, President
F. C. Atherton, Vice President
P. E. Spalding, Vice President
L. A. Hicks, Vice President and General Manager
G. S. Jacobs, Treasurer and First Assistant Manager
Ralph B. Johnson, Secretary and Second Assistant Manager

Directors

A. E. Steadman P. E. Spalding
C. H. Cooke L. A. Hicks
G. W. Fisher C. R. Hemenway
H. Richards L. McCoy
F. C. Atherton

PERILOUS PEARL OF PACIFIC

Hawaii has been a territorial part of the United States since 1900. It has swum into particular prominence since the Pacific war started. Many workers from the American continent are enrolled in naval projects in that territory. The working force of the Hawaiian Electric is stable.

Brotherhood extends service to furthestmost reaches of Republic

The cosmopolitan character of the membership of the union is indicated by the fact that a Russian is the business manager; the financial secretary is George Loo, of Chinese descent; the recording secretary is William Jacinth.

The federal officers of Hawaii are a delegate to Congress elected for two years, who may introduce bills and debate but not vote, two judges of a federal district court and a U. S. attorney and marshal, appointed for six years by the President with the consent of the federal senate, and various officials of the treasury, post office, agriculture, commerce and interior departments. The territorial legislature,

which meets biennially, consists of a senate of 15 members elected, seven or eight at each biennial election, for four years, and a house of representatives of 30 members elected for two years. The President, with the consent of the federal senate, appoints for four years the governor, the secretary, who acts as governor in the absence or disability of the latter, the chief justice and two associate justices of the supreme court, and the nine judges of the five circuit courts.

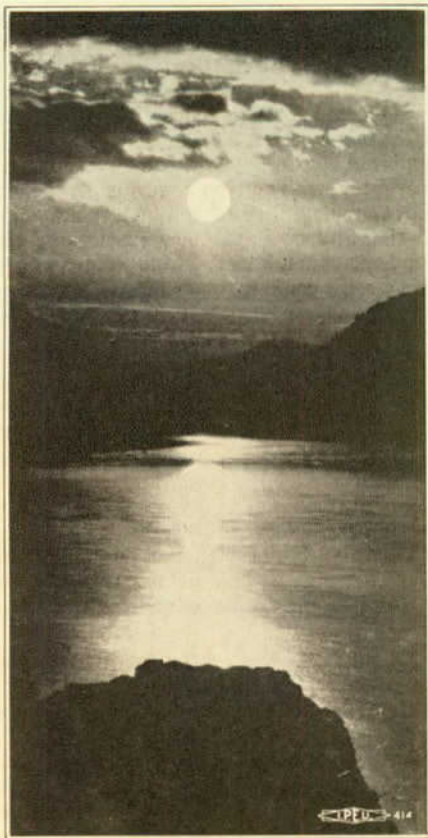
SPOTLIGHTED AS PLAYGROUND

Honolulu, the capital city, is best known in the United States, unfortunately, as a center of recreation. It is a city of nearly 200,000. It lies along the beach for 10 miles, backed by a great and picturesque mountain range. The city is the crossroads of steamer and air routes and has widespread trade with the United States and the world. The principal manufactures are pineapple canneries and iron works.

Honolulu is the center for Pan-Pacific conferences, notably those of the Institute of Pacific Relations and the Pacific Science Association. But more notable than any of these is Pearl Harbor, the great U. S. Naval Station, seven miles west of Honolulu. Great forts and barracks also lie near the capital city.



Vistas like this belie stark reality of daily defense and business activity in Hawaii.



TROPIC MOON PAINTS NIGHT SCENE
IN HAWAII

SKILLED workers, including electricians, can find good paying jobs in Hawaii, and at the same time advance the war effort.

Today, more than a year after the treacherous attack of December 7, additional volunteers from a score of skilled trades are being called to America's Number One Naval Base in the Pacific. So urgent is the need, the U. S. Navy is paying all expenses of men who have the necessary "know how" to keep the Pacific Fleet "fit to fight."

The job is big. The work is of utmost importance to the success of the fighting ships in the Pacific. Needed are men who can make the trip from the mainland alone and remain at Pearl Harbor for 18 months.

SEE YOUR POST OFFICE

If you are a skilled worker in one of the trades listed and want a part in one of America's most essential civilian war service jobs, you are urged to secure full information and application forms from U. S. Civil Service local secretaries at first or second class post offices, or from the nearest Civil Service regional office.

Applications are sought for positions listed. Intermediate wage rates shown are on a 40-hour a week basis with time and one-half for all work over 40 hours.

Positions	Wage Rates
Electrician, Ship and Shop	\$1.52
Electrician, Fire Control	1.52
Electrician, Gyro-Compass	1.52

Mechanics Can Really REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR

Call goes
out for skilled workers to
maintain great new naval
base in Pacific

Position	Wage Rates
Electrician, Ordnance	1.52
Electrician, Radio and Sound	1.52
Electric Welder	1.52
Electrician's Helper	1.08

EXPERIENCE REQUIRED

Most skilled trades positions at Pearl Harbor require men who have had at least two years appropriate apprenticeship or practical experience. Helpers must have had at least six months of suitable experience, or else have completed appropriate training in a vocational or industrial school.

All workers must be U. S. citizens in good physical condition. Men up to the age of 62 may be used, if they are in good health.

Because of conditions in Hawaii, married men must be in a position to travel to Pearl Harbor without wives and children. After reporting for work at the Naval Base, however, they may make application to have wives or other dependents who are 16 or over considered for employment at the Yard. Only in this manner may dependents join workers at Pearl Harbor.

Free commercial railway and Pullman accommodations are furnished workers from the place where they are recruited to the West Coast. They are later reimbursed to the extent of \$4.00 a day to cover the cost of their food on the train.

From West Coast ports, workers ship to Honolulu by naval transport, and accommodations, although not de luxe, are adequate and reasonably comfortable. Individual bunks with bedding are furnished. Washrooms are good. The meals served without charge from the naval mess are substantial.

While en route from the West Coast to Honolulu, appointees are credited with eight hours pay for each work day.

CONVENIENT, INEXPENSIVE LIVING

On arrival at Pearl Harbor all workers may take quarters in the Navy's nonprofit civilian housing area at \$10 a month each. Sometimes referred to as "Uncle Sam's Biggest Hotel," the area is almost a self-contained town with its own stores, res-

taurants, laundry, recreation building, post office, athletic teams, dormitories, and rooms. New arrivals are often surprised by the variety of services as well as by the size, neatness, and attractiveness of the rooms.

The area is a half-hour walk from the Navy Yard, or a few minutes' trip by busses that operate for all shifts at a fare of 10 cents each way.

Large cafeterias at the Yard as well as at the housing area offer food at reasonable prices. Men may eat for as little as \$1.10 a day.

Men who desire a place outside the cantonment can rent an apartment with one or two others at about \$20 a month each. Such apartments, however, are becoming increasingly difficult to obtain, and living costs in Honolulu are rather high.

Recreation has been well taken care of by the Navy Department. Baseball and football fields are located around all housing areas, and a new recreation hall provides facilities for indoor sports. The hall is equipped in addition with a fountain, writing room, and reading room containing 5,000 books. Movies are shown daily for Navy Yard employees at a cost of 15 cents, and all USO centers in and around Honolulu are open to workmen for swimming, volleyball, handball, billiards, and table-tennis.

Men selected to go to Pearl Harbor sign contracts pledging to work at the Navy Yard for 18 months. If, at the end of that time, they wish to return to the United States, they are furnished free return transportation to the place from which appointed. Men working two years at the Navy Yard become eligible for transfer to naval establishments in the United States that may have openings for them.

While at Pearl Harbor, workers are privileged to allot portions of their salaries to dependents, insurance companies, and banks in the United States. These allotments are sent out from the Navy Department, Washington, D. C., to persons designated.

Men whose experience shows they can do the work will be chosen: they are not required to take written tests. If you are in a position to apply, if you have a hankering to make American fighting ships pack the heaviest punch in the Pacific, the time to apply is now. Information and forms are available at the nearest first or second class post office.

Pearl Harbor can use your skills!

FIRST MEETING of *Committee on Postwar*

LABOR and management in the electrical construction industry have joined hands to seek solutions for problems incident to adjustment to new conditions after the war. The committee held its first meeting in Chicago on June 5 and made a preliminary report to a members' conference of the National Electrical Contractors Association.

EXEMPLIFIES COOPERATION

Appointment of the joint committee to plan for the industry has attracted wide attention throughout the United States, inasmuch as it carries to the nth degree the principle of labor-management cooperation. The membership of the joint committee is as follows:

M. H. Hedges, Washington, D. C.
J. Scott Milne, San Francisco
Louis Ingram, Fort Worth
J. C. McIntosh, Philadelphia
Guy Alexander, Minneapolis
Frank Jacobs, St. Louis
Paul Geary, Washington, D. C.
Charles Langlais, San Francisco
T. J. Reneberg, San Antonio
W. F. McCarter, Philadelphia
George Andrae, Milwaukee
S. C. Sachs, St. Louis

The report of the joint postwar committee undertook to answer the following questions:

FACING THE FUTURE

1. What general economic picture will be faced by the electrical construction industry on the termination of the war?
2. What differences lie between the old and the new economy?
3. What will be the functions of the electrical construction industry in this economy?
4. What are the basic contingencies of postwar prosperity?
5. What is the possible outlay for 14 or 15 basic activities in the building construction field which affects vitally the electrical construction industry?
6. What amount of money is likely to be spent in each one of these fields, and what should be spent?
7. What plan should be endorsed for the orderly termination of war contracts?
8. What plan should be worked out for the orderly mustering out of workers in the armed forces?
9. What adjustments in the apprenticeship program must be made to meet this problem of mustering out and the induction of young workers into the industry?
10. What should be the size of the working force to meet the anticipated program of the industry?
11. What general adjustments must

Joint committee makes preliminary report to National Electrical Contractors Association meeting

the industry make in its methods of handling business to meet this program?

COMBINED EFFORT IN PLANNING

The membership of the joint postwar committee is representative of both the union and the employer over widely spread territory in the United States. Guy Alexander, committee member representing labor from Minneapolis, stated: "I think this is one of the most essential matters confronting the labor movement. I have consulted many key individuals in the Twin Cities and have gathered information relative to our joint problems."

Though other industries are facing the postwar issues with the same goal in mind, that is, full employment, no industry has surpassed the electrical construction industry in its forthright attack upon the problem. Some industries have merely set up engineering groups to survey the problem. No other industry has so forthrightly cooperated with labor in facing the problems.



LA SALLE HOTEL, CHICAGO, SCENE OF
FIRST MEETING ON POSTWAR

Economic planning has come to the fore in the United States very rapidly. It was hardly even a name before 1932. Since then it has been used hopefully by many groups as the way to the solution of economic difficulties facing this country and facing all industry.

MEMBERS' CONFERENCE

Following the meeting of the Planning Committee on June 5, the committee reported to the members' conference of the National Electrical Contractors Association. This conference was called to discuss the topic "Cooperative Planning for More Effective Contribution to the War Effort," with the following program. Adjustments to meet the changing conditions caused by the progress of the war must not only be continuously planned but must be put into operation as rapidly as possible. This conference will provide for discussion of how labor and management can cooperatively open the doors to new fields of serving in the war effort.

PROGRAM

SUNDAY, JUNE 6, 1943

Morning Session, 11:00 a. m.

"ELECTRICAL WORK ON SHIPBUILDING UNDER THE MARITIME COMMISSION"

Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery, Vice-Chairman, United States Maritime Commission, Washington, D. C.

"ELECTRICAL WORK ON SHIPBUILDING FOR THE U. S. NAVY DEPARTMENT"

Commander John A. Kennedy, Chief, Smaller War Plants Section, Office of Procurement and Material, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

"THE ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS' OPPORTUNITIES FOR WAR PLANT MAINTENANCE"

Joseph D. Keenan, Associate Director, Labor

Production Division, War Production Board, Washington, D. C.

LUNCHEON: 1:00 p. m.

Afternoon Session, 2:00 p. m.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME TO MEMBERS OF THE INDUSTRY

William McGuineas, President, Electrical Contractors Association of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

"MAINTAINING EMPLOYMENT FOR THE ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY"

M. J. Boyle, International Vice President, Sixth District, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Chicago, Ill.

"OUR MUTUAL INTERESTS"

Charles M. Paulsen, Chairman, International Executive Council, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Chicago, Ill.

"PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE PLANNING COMMITTEE"

M. H. Hedges, Co-Chairman, Labor-Management Planning Committee for the Electrical Construction Industry, Washington, D. C.

"ADJUSTING OUR INDUSTRY TO MEET CHANGING CONDITIONS"

Ed J. Brown, International President, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Washington, D. C.

"SELLING OUR SERVICES"

Robert W. McChesney, President, National Electrical Contractors Association, Washington, D. C.

ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION BY MEMBERS.



Emergency package dropped by parachute brings aid to wounded soldier.

A WOUNDED Yank is stranded somewhere—on a lonely Pacific isle, in an Arctic waste or a difficult mountain terrain. A plane circles overhead. He knows his comrades have located him and that a rescue party will follow. But he is hungry, exhausted, faint from loss of blood. The plane cannot land. Then there is the white gleam of a miniature parachute falling. It bears down to him an emergency package containing concentrated food, medical supplies, a blood plasma outfit so designed that a man alone can give himself a transfusion—and a package of American cigarettes and a flask of American whiskey. Both the whiskey and cigarettes bear the union labels of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Here is comfort for body and spirit, something that heartens like a friendly handclasp.

Now we did not see the package described above actually received by the wounded Yank, but we saw it here in Washington when exhibited by the Red Cross, which makes up these emergency packages, to a group of labor representatives. So, unless the specifications are changed in some way, when he gets it it will be as noted, union labels and all.

SMALL, SIGNIFICANT SYMBOL

Through the years of its existence the union label has become recognized as a mark of quality. No matter how labor's foes may blast and condemn, very few of them as individuals would dare to deny that the article which bears the union label, in contrast with one that does not, is something better, made under cleaner conditions, and of more enduring worth.

WOUNDED YANK Gets

Union Label Kit

Wide activities of Union Label Trades Department, A. F. of L., penetrate far in war effort

To the union man, of course, it is a far more significant symbol.

The Union Label Trades Department is the clearing house for all the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor that have adopted a union label, shop card or service button to designate their particular product or service. Its chief aims are to advertise and promote union label goods and services, and to publicize the various labels, buttons and shop cards so that they will be looked for and easily recognized. Matthew Woll is president of the department and I. M. Ornburn is secretary-treasurer.

In addition, the union label is now busy helping to fight the war, and we predict that its new activities will prove a mighty builder of good will. The free smokes campaign is probably the best example, because how could you have a more direct expression of friendliness than to give a man on the fighting front a pack of American cigarettes? He sees that there is a union label on them, and that there is a sticker conveying the greetings of Local Umpty-Steen of — say, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. If he's a union man, and a large proportion of our fighting men are, you know—of course he's tickled to death and talks it up to his buddies. It he isn't, a seed of good will has been planted with him.

MANUFACTURER REALLY COOPERATES

The folks back home hear about it, too. As they listen to the radio programs which Tommy Dorsey or Red Skelton put on for Raleigh cigarettes, they hear an announcement that Local Umpty-Steen has paid for and sent so many hundreds or thousands of packs of cigarettes to the fighting Yanks abroad.

Through arrangement with the Brown and Williamson Co., makers of union-label cigarettes, and the Union Label Trades Department, labor organizations are able to purchase Raleighs for shipment to armed forces abroad at the very low price of five cents a pack. In orders of \$250, or 5,000 packs, the company donates 500 free packs, thus bringing the price down to four and a half cents. All costs are included, such as a special sticker placed on each pack with the name and number of the local making the donation, and an acknowledgment card in each

carton. The campaign flourishes, and it ought to.

Another new service of the Union Label Trades which has proved its worth both at home and on the fighting front, is the dissemination of information on nutrition. This knowledge is something that can save lives and health. Three American airmen survived after 34 days in a little rubber boat tossed about by the waves of the Pacific, and their survival was due, partly at least, to the fact that one of them remembered reading somewhere that liver could supply the body with nearly all the vitamins needed for health. He caught and killed an albatross. The meat was too tough to chew, but they cut up and ate the liver.

Less dramatic but just as necessary is a knowledge of nutrition on the part of war workers, to maintain health through these difficult days. Mr. Ornburn is an active member of the labor advisory committee of the nutrition and food conservation branch, War Food Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Through his initiative, Dr. Mark Graubard, an eminent authority, prepared a series of articles on nutrition directed especially toward labor people. This series provided a welcome feature in the labor press, thus getting the information to millions of workers. It has now been published in booklet form, under the title "Nutrition and Labor." It has been sent to thousands of libraries and is being used as a lecture course in several schools and in over 1,000 industrial plants. You may obtain a copy of it by writing to Mr. Ornburn at the A. F. of L. Building in Washington.

Another splendid way they have found of getting the nutrition story across to the worker is a game, called "Vitamingo." This provides the quickest way we have ever seen of finding out whether you are eating the right foods. A score card shows in a clearly understandable way how much the average portion of each commonly-used food contains in terms of vitamins and minerals. The player scores himself on the basis of all the foods eaten in the past 24 hours. You probably think you are getting a well-balanced diet! Chances are you'll be surprised, and find you have a shortage in some important vitamin. But with the information so readily available in this game, you can choose the foods you need to remedy it. "Vitamingo" is also available on request of the Union Label Trades, and we strongly urge our readers to send for it.

REGULAR JOBS NOT NEGLECTED

In addition to its war work, the Union

(Continued on page 252)

THE United States has a secret weapon. It has been christened—"radar." Radar gives such precise warning of the presence of enemy craft that a gunner on the ground, on a ship or in a plane can direct his fire accurately at something *he can neither see nor hear*. This is not theoretical. The U. S. Navy, the Signal Corps, the Coast Artillery and the Air Forces attest its practical reality.

Until very recently everything about radar, including even its name, was enclosed in a shroud of military secrecy. Now certain general information has been released by the Office of War Information. Considering that thousands of our members are working on the manufacture of this device and military radio, and that a great number of others are operating it in the armed forces, the subject is of keen interest to electrical workers.

WON BATTLE OF BRITAIN

The British also have this apparatus. To them it is known as the "radiolocator." It is now revealed as an important factor in saving England during Hitler's blitz in 1940, when her small number of fighter planes were able to take an impressive tally of his legions of the air. Neither darkness, mist nor cloud could hide his bombers from this deadly locator.

You have seen photographs of sound detectors—the big "ears" by which a city listens for hostile planes. Soon these will be a thing of the past because sound is just too slow for the pace of this war. Sound moves only 700 miles an hour. This is too slow to chart the whereabouts of a plane travelling 350 miles an hour or faster. The electronic wave moves 186,000 miles per second.

Science for the past few years had known that radio waves striking against substances are reflected, or bounced back, and had developed instruments for picking up and recording them. Other experiments with the electronic tube had created instruments which could count time in split-thousands of a second. These two faculties are combined in radar, with a third of great importance: the device also measures the angle of approach, height from the ground, etc., so delicately that it provides an accurate gun-sight on invisible, moving objects.

American and British scientists have been experimenting with ultra high frequency waves for nearly 10 years to develop this apparatus. In this country, Army Signal Corps, Navy and civilian laboratories participated. When in the spring of 1942, manufacture of civilian radio sets was stopped, it was so that the working force and plants of this industry could be turned over to produce this new electronic equipment, together with other vastly increased supplies of military radio apparatus.

The industry is reported as achieving an output many times greater than that of 1941, and the 1943 program is intended to triple that of 1942. This in spite of the fact that the workers in most of the radio manufacturing plants had no pre-

RADAR -- *Magic Eye* *And Ear of Defense*

Mysterious secret weapon revealed as component of victory. Elec- tronic device

vious experience in military radio manufacture and that of radar, and had to be retrained.

SHIFTING AN INDUSTRY

In 1941 radio companies turned out about 13 million home and auto radio sets valued at about \$300 million. This was a rise in sales of four million sets over 1939. There were also 57 million sets in use which had to be provided with new tubes and parts for servicing. The industry was booming. However, very little of it was going into military equipment. There were about 1,000 concerns making components and about 50 assembling sets for civilians, but only five major companies were turning out military equipment, and only one of these had been an important producer of home radio sets.

Military radio is infinitely harder to build. It is much more complex, and even the simple sets used in the field, on trucks, planes and ships, must be made to withstand changes in temperature and air pressure never known under the civilian rooftop.

At first manufacturers were encouraged to expand in facilities and personnel, and to train managements, engineers and workers to satisfy military demands. The shift was made with satisfactory order and speed into military radio and radar, and in April, 1942, production of home and auto radio stopped.

Within a year, according to Ray C. Ellis, director of the radar and radio division of the War Production Board, production not only was increased eight-fold, but the industry was converted from the production of the familiar peace-time sets to many varieties of military equipment. Only a small production of replacements of parts for civilian sets is allowed.

One of the greatest difficulties has been replacement of technical personnel. Radio is a young industry, its men are also young. Selective Service is taking many of these young men. Schools and universities, which are the normal source of replacements for these radio engineers and technicians, also are sending their young men into the armed forces.

For the further development of radar continued experiment and the adaptation of successful experiment to production is needed. This demands physicists, chemists and engineers. They are hard to get, and some of those in the present staffs are going to war. Of course there is also necessary the continued replacement and ex-

(Continued on page 256)



Photo by U. S. Army Signal Corps

RADAR GUIDES YANK GUNNERS TO HIT INVISIBLE TARGETS

Dirksen Bill Seeks One-Man POWER

THE tempting and illusory attractions of over-simplification commonly lead to confusion and chaos. Congress has again been presented with such a temptation in a recently-introduced bill proposing to establish an Office of Power Administration under which the several federal agencies having to do with the generation, distribution and sale of electricity, and the regulation of electric utilities, would be consolidated.

The bill is H. R. 2754, introduced by Representative Dirksen (R) of Illinois. The first section of the bill would declare it to be the judgment of Congress that it is necessary, in the interest of efficient and economical management, for all of these functions to be administered by a single agency.

A recitation of the many agencies now concerned with the administration of one or more of these activities is indicative of the existence of certain complications which confront government in a complex civilization. But, to the thoughtful, such a recitation, in itself, also constitutes a clear warning of the probable pitfalls into

H. R. 2754
would centralize all power activities of government under the administrator

which enactment of the bill would hurl us.

STATIC POWER, INCORPORATED

The several agencies over which Representative Dirksen has "entertained some difficulty about the ramifications of the various power agencies" in the federal government are presented hereafter. The list affords an opportunity for some vigorous intellectual exercises by readers to whom alternative plans for consolidations on a grand scale may suggest themselves—although it is urged that an observed over-lapping or similarity of bookkeeping methods would not justify consolidating the Treasury Department, the War Department and Navy Department under the proposed Power Administration. Representative Dirksen's own classification

of the existing administering agencies should, it seems, warn him of the perils of his bill. The agencies listed by him are as follows:

Power planning: National Resources Planning Board, War Production Board, Army-Navy Munitions Board and the National Power Policy Committee.

Power generation: Bureau of Reclamation, which controls Boulder Dam, Grand Coulee Dam and Fort Peck; Bonneville Power Administration; TVA; Bureau of Indian Affairs; Army Engineers Hydroelectric Power Construction Division; plants built by the Federal Works Agency, and the plants built, financed and owned by the Defense Plants Corporation.

Lending: Rural Electrification Administration and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

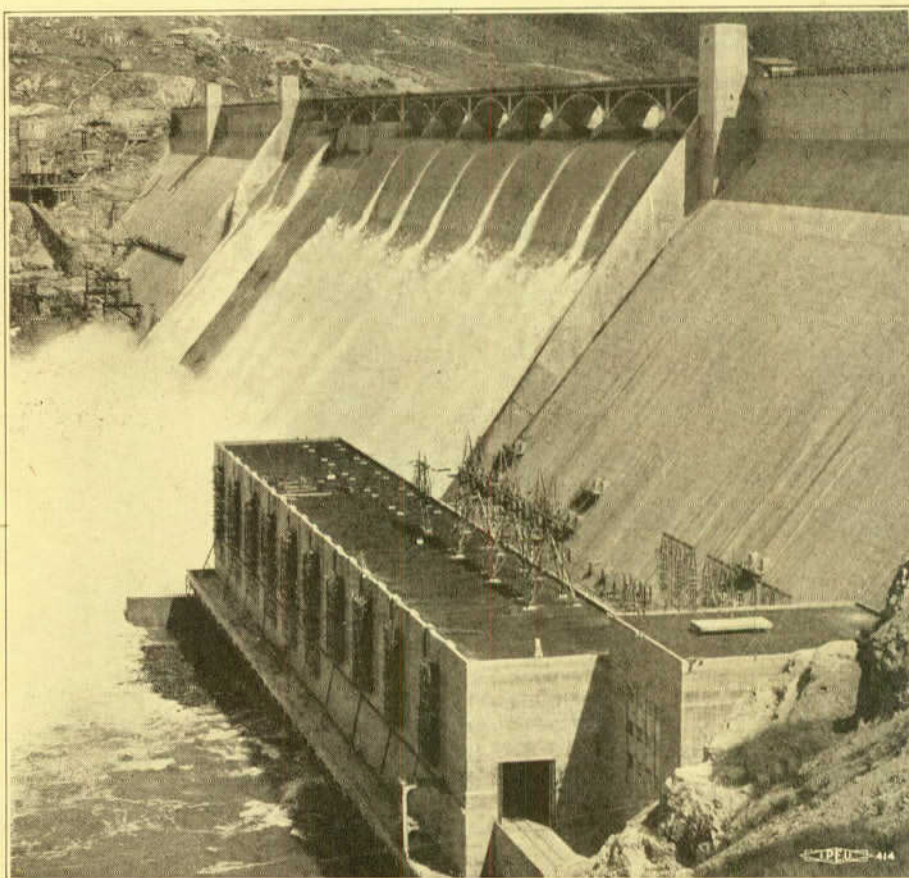
Regulation: War Production Board, Federal Power Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

A SUPERSIMPLE PLAN

The bill, H. R. 2754, disdains to recognize reality. In conception it seems not unlike the student hungering for simplicity who protests that the science of astronomy would be much easier to understand if the sun revolved around the earth instead of contrariwise. But unyielding to such empty protest, the earth and sun go their respective and—to man's understanding—complicated ways. Nevertheless, out of the intricate movements of the heavenly bodies the true scholar learns with awed respect that the complications do not result in chaos. He learns that "order is heaven's first law."

Even with respect to the limited functions involved in the generation and distribution of electric power, the bill ignores the sound principles confirmed by long and bitter experience. The most efficient managerial unit of an economic activity is one which is no larger than the natural boundaries of the specific enterprise. The origin and the application of the Public Utility Holding Company Act, aimed at reducing the irrational and unnatural growth of utility holding companies to integrated individual systems, illustrates the error of artificially enlarged and bloated units created for the sake of falsely conceived illusions of economy and efficiency. The history of these combinations shows that they have been developed to a large extent upon false pretenses and that their cost involves not only a loss in efficiency and economy under unidentifiable and irresponsible direction, but that the structures served also as a cloak for dishonesty.

The lessons of this painful social experience are pertinent to the operation of electric power utilities whether operated by a public agency or a private agency. Yet H. R. 2754 would reverse this whole policy of intelligent administration and efficient management by reviving all the defects of illogical over-centralization. There is no obligation upon the legislature to impose special obstacles to the



Courtesy U. S. Bureau of Reclamation

GREAT PUBLIC POWER PROJECTS HAVE DEVELOPED RAPIDLY IN U. S. A.

(Continued on page 247)

ONE Sunday in May a news item was flashed over the radio systems of the world. It immediately arrested attention in the United States. Stalin had abolished the Third International.

The Third International had grown out of the First World War and out of Bolshevik revolution. Here is a quotation from the resolution of the Communist International, announcing its own death: "In the countries against the Hitlerite coalition, the sacred duty of the masses and primarily that of the vanguard of workers consists in all-out support of their governments' war efforts in order to rout the Hitlerites as quickly as possible and secure friendly cooperation of nations on a basis of equality."

DREAMS OF CONQUEST

What appears to be remote politics of faraway Russia bears directly on the daily problems of American trade unionists. The Third International existed primarily for world revolution. It had the blessing of Lenin and Trotsky. It dreamed the smoke dreams of control of native labor movements in every industrial country by means of cells owned and controlled by clandestine communists. It has been at work in the United States constantly since its foundation in Moscow in March, 1919.

Scepticism prevails among American trade unionists about this announcement. American trade unionists have become accustomed to the fluctuations of party line politicians. They are aware that communists have no guide to conduct except lust for power. However, American trade unionists take the position that if Moscow is sincere and cuts off funds from the party line boys in every country, communist cells will have a hard time to exist because they were able to raise little or no money in their respective countries.

The background of the formation of the Third International also contains much of American history. Three organizations should be kept in mind:

The Third International

The Second International

The International Federation of Trade Unions

These organizations should not be confused with one another. The Third International was formed to supersede all other international labor organizations and to give the communists control of the world labor movement.

The Second International grew out of the teachings of Karl Marx and was headed by socialists in every country of Europe. It rose, too, out of the First World War and existed primarily to obstruct efforts of the military in winning the war. It hoped in the midst of conflict to formulate policies that would bring about the quick formation of an international labor movement.

MARXIAN BAIT FAILS

Both the Second and Third Internationals were the result of unrealistic poli-

Stalin Abolishes

THIRD INTERNATIONAL

If funds to revolutionists are also dried up, native communist parties may die.
Scepticism

cies and thinking, also derived from the dialectics of Karl Marx.

Samuel Gompers, who gave strong support to the efforts of the United States to defeat Germany, tried at the same time to bring realism and sense to an international labor movement. It was his refusal to cooperate with either the Second or Third International that produced the International Federation of Trade Unions. The International Federation of Trade Unions was already in existence. It played an honorable part in the peace conferences of Versailles. It actually produced the International Labor Organization, still functioning, which from the First World War to the Second World War held sessions in Geneva, Switzerland.

In a letter dated September 30, 1914, Samuel Gompers told European trade unionists that he hoped a coalition Trade Union Congress would be held in the United States following the war. On July 15, 1916, the trade unionists of England, France, Belgium and Italy met in Leeds, England. These trade unions wanted certain labor clauses in the coming peace treaty. The resolution went on to say that the peace treaty should "insure to the working class of all countries a minimum of guarantees of a moral, as well as of a material kind, concerning the right of coalition, emigration, social insurance, hours of labor, hygiene, and protection of labor, in order to secure them against the

attacks of international capitalist competition."

GOMPERS INFLUENCES THE PEACE

In December, 1916, the International Trade Union Congress was called for Bern, Switzerland. However, the Congress was not held until October, 1917. Gompers refused to accept either the Leeds or Bern peace program. Gompers wanted a purely trade union congress with the representatives of the unions in control. From here on Gompers played an important part in the formulation of peace plans. When the Peace Conference met in Versailles, it was decided in January, 1919, that a commission on international labor legislation to formulate special labor clauses be appointed. Gompers played a large part in the making of this commission. He kept in close touch with the peace commissioners. He had frequent conferences with President Wilson.

Gompers was appointed a member of the Commission on International Labor Legislation and at the first session was elected chairman. In May, 1919, this commission submitted a final draft which was later adopted by the Peace Conference as Part 13 of the Treaty of Versailles, otherwise known as the labor convention. It was this section of the peace conference that created the International Labor Office and the annual International Labor Conference.

Soon after the formulation of the peace treaty there met in Amsterdam an international congress which was to re-establish the International Federation of Trade Unions. Gompers led a delegation of three Americans to the Amsterdam meeting.

(Continued on page 252)



THE KREMLIN—FOUNTAIN HEAD OF THIRD INTERNATIONAL POLICY—UNTIL 1943

Bright-Colored SILK

SASHES Out of Pack

By SHAPPIE

Another in the series of Shappie's
Chronicles of the Work World.

WE RETURNED to the house an' Jules opened the mysterious big pack an' emptied it out on the floor, an' what a medley av things it contained, an' what expressions av delight came from aich member av the family, as Jules handed out the various packages! There were boots, shoes, an' rubbers to go over moc-casins—bright-colored silk sashes—a large package for Mrs. LaFlamme, which she didn't open. A big caddie av tea, an' anither av tobacco, polished briar pipes—manny boxes av cartridges for rifle an' shot guns, an' a lot av ither things, an' the last package was a big bag av peanuts.

"You didn't forget Bateese," said Mrs. LaFlamme.

"No," said Jules. "Come out wit' Jean an' me, Terry, an' we is show to you who Bateese is." Jean put a few peanuts in his pocket an' we wint out under a big maple tree at the corner av the house. Jean give a shrill whistle an' put wan av the peanuts in his lips.

There was a brown flash in the stump fence—a rapid scurryin' across the ground, an' a red squirrel scrambled up Jean's leg an' up to his shoulder. Jean turned his head sideways. Very delicately Bateese removed the nut from Jean's lips an' wid shrill, ecstatic chatterin', an' convulsive jerks av his nimble body an' bushy tail, cracked the nut an' ate its

Practical presents
brought by Jules at end of long
trail

contents. Jean threw several nuts on the ground—anither flash an' Bateese was on the ground luggin' thim away to his storehouse.

THE WILDERNESS FARM

We tuck a stroll aroun' the farm buildin's an' I was s'prised at their massive construction. The ground floor av the big, two-story barn had five roomy stalls for the oxen, horse an' cows. Beyant thim was places partitioned off for a granary an' for roots for feedin'. The top story held hay an' straw. There was several ither buildin's. The stable, hog pen an' chicken pen windows were high up an' protected wid heavy iron bars, set close together.

"We used to be boddered a lot wid bear an' odder wil' animals," said Jean, "but Carleau, he good watch dog, an' w'en he bark, de fader an' me, we is grab rifle, an' bear, she 'ave to be varree queeck if we is not keel dem de firs' shot. De deer, dey is de wors', for dey is joomp ober the high gate, spoil de garden an' girdle de young apple trees an' keel dem. We let de stock pasture out in de fenced fields in de day tam but dey all 'ave to be brought in ev'ry night. Som' tam, in de long col' winter, mebbe a pack of wolf

come down from de nort'—we 'ave plaintee wolf skeen rug roun' de house."

"Do you lose anny stock whin they are pastured out?"

"We is loss a few sheep som' tam but not manny. Carleau is get de win' of bear. W'en he is give t'ree, four, sharp queeck barks, we know bear she is roun'. Dat bear, she is not get dose sheep but we is get dose bear," said Jean, wid a laugh. "We is not varree beezy now but as soon as de groun' she is dry oop, we is start de plow an' get de spreng crops in. Dis af'ernoon we is tak beeg stump out in de back fiel'."

"I'd like to see that Jean. We nivver had anny stumps to pull where I come from."

HARD WORK MAKES PLENTY

"Well, w'ile we is do de chore an' get ready, you go in an' talk to de moder. Mebbe you is lack for her to show you t'roo de house."

"I sure wud, Jean," said I. I wint back to the kitchen an' said to Mrs. LaFlamme:

"You know, Mrs. LaFlamme, every-thing in this country is different, an' much better than from where I come from in Ireland. So far I have niver seen annywan goin' hungry in Canada, but manny poor pable in Ireland niver know a day whin they're not hungry."

"Wal, Meester Casee, we leev varree mooche to oursef here an' we 'ave not de stove an' odder t'ing, lak peep' in de village an' town. We 'ave to work varree 'ard but we is mos' comfor'ble. We would mos' lak to die if we 'ad to leev here an' go to leev wit' lot of strange peep'. Pierre's peep' was 'mong de firs' settler here. De ole gran'fader of Pierre, he use to tell story of how de Injun w'at is on de war path, dey is try to keel dem but dey is all 'scape into de ole house w'ere you is sleep las' night, an' w'ile de men is fire t'roo de loop hole at dose wil' Injun an' keel som' of dem, de women is kip de guns loaded. Bime'by the sogers is come an' drive dose Injun away. Praise be to Peter, dose Injun is all good now, dey is not want to keel peep' annymore."

She opened the door into the nex' room an' we stepped in on a floor literally buried in rugs av bear, deer an' wolf pelts. On the right was anither big stone fireplace wid wide stone hearth. Across the room was a couple av spinnin' wheels. The room was well lit by four windows an' a door led out on to the front porch. Over the mantel av the fireplace hung a large picture av the Holy Family an' aroun' on the walls were ither religious pictures. A small center table with prayer books on it stood in the middle av the room an' a few chairs were spaced aroun' it. We sat down an' I pointed to the spinnin' wheels, an' said, "Do you make the homespun cloth, Mrs. LaFlamme?"

DOMESTIC ARTS

"Oh, yes, Meester Casee. In de spreng we is shut de leetle lamb up in de pad-dock w'ere dey is skip roun' lak dey is craz', w'ile we is wash an' shear de sheep,

(Continued on page 248)



THE PET SQUIRREL

With story-teller's art, Shappie weaves incidents from real life into his narrative. Here Brother Manly Romans, of L. U. No. 213, a personal friend of the author, has a heart-to-heart talk with his pet squirrel.

New SOCIAL SECURITY

Bill in Congress

EARLY in June Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York introduced a bill in the U. S. Senate that is a challenge to reaction in every section of the country. The bill is known as "A BILL to provide for the general welfare; to alleviate the hazards of old age, premature death, disability, sickness, unemployment, and dependency; to amend and extend the provisions of the Social Security Act; to establish a Unified National Social Insurance System; to extend the coverage, and to protect and extend the social security rights of individuals in the military service; to provide insurance benefits for workers permanently disabled; to establish a Federal system of unemployment compensation, temporary disability, and maternity benefits; to establish a national system of public employment offices; to establish a Federal system of medical and hospitalization benefits; to encourage and aid the advancement of knowledge and skill in the provision of health services and in the prevention of sickness, disability, and premature death; to enable the several States to make more

Backed by
A. F. of L. and supported by
CIO. Senator Wagner seeks
uniform social insurance
system

adequate provision for the needy aged, the blind, dependent children, and other needy persons; to enable the States to establish and maintain a comprehensive public assistance program; and to amend the Internal Revenue Code."

ALL LABOR APPROVES

The bill has the support of all the labor groups in the United States.

For six months the United States has been agitated by two reports that have emanated (1) from Great Britain and (1) from a government agency in this country. The Beveridge Report from Great Britain, known as "the cradle to grave plan" of social amelioration has been a best seller in this country since January. The social security report of the National Resources Planning Board, covering parallel ground, but not in as concrete way as the Beveridge Report, sought to do much the same thing for the United States.

At the same time a new social security plan has been introduced in Canada, and Mexico has recently passed legislation to bring social security to that country. The fact is all democratic nations in the midst of war have laid plans to place an irreducible minimum support under the wage earner.

MEANS A SPURT AHEAD

The Wagner Bill has many marked characteristics which, if they are accepted and become law, will place the United States in the forefront of the nations seeking to solve economic problems by the social insurance method. Some of the features of the Wagner Bill are as follows:

1. Federalization of unemployment compensation. Now the plan is divided between 48 states and three territories, making 51 separate systems.
2. It provides paying 26 weeks of unemployment benefits to any discharged soldier who is unable to get a job after being mustered out.
3. It increases coverage widely to include self-employed, domestic servants and agricultural workers. Thus this bill makes the Social Security program almost universal.
4. It provides temporary and permanent disability benefits.



5. It provides for medical and hospitalization benefits.

The bill, which has had the scrutiny of many social security experts in and outside of the government, has had a thorough analysis by the social security committee of the A. F. of L. It is based upon the contributory system plan, that is, it moves as far away from charity and almsgiving as possible. Every worker pays a certain sum into the Treasury of the United States while working to take care of his benefits when he is unemployed. Employers and workers are on a 50-50 basis. This means that every worker becomes a stockholder in the greatest insurance company of the world. It also means that the private enterprise system and its individualistic virtues are maintained.

NEW PROTECTION ADDED

Here are the sections of the bill that mark an excursion into new fields:

"Primary Medical and Hospitalization Benefits"

"Sec. 901. (a) Every individual, who is currently insured and has been found by the Board to be eligible for benefits under this title in a current benefit year, shall be entitled to receive general medical, special medical, laboratory, and hospitalization benefits after the effective date of this title. * * *

"Maximum Hospitalization Benefits"

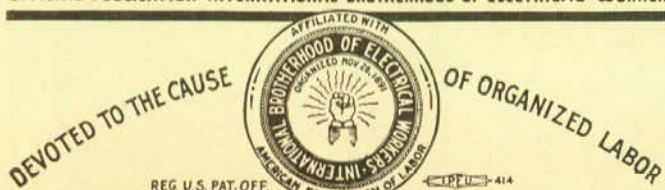
"Sec. 902. The maximum number of days in any benefit year for which any individual may be entitled to hospitalization benefit under section 901 shall be thirty: *Provided, however,* That when the Board of Trustees finds that moneys in the separate account established in accordance with section 913 are adequate, the Surgeon General and the Social Security Board may through joint rule and regulation increase the maximum to not more than ninety days for the following calendar year."



ROBERT F. WAGNER
U. S. Senator from New York.

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No. 6

Employers' Strategy There appears to be a strong basis of agreement between employers and labor unionists on the matter of free enterprise. Labor unionists know that the free labor movement can not exist in a totalitarian state. Labor unionists also believe with employers that America has been great by virtue of private initiative, by imaginative approach to industrial problems, and by productive efficiency. Labor unionists are sincere in their effort to preserve the free enterprise system.

Certain employers, however, are not so sincere in their support of the free enterprise system. They were giving only lip service to the system. This is indicated by the policy of the National Manufacturers Association and some big utility companies. While they wish the cooperation of labor unionists in preserving the free enterprise system, they are at work in Washington trying to put serious curbs on labor unionists under the law. These curbs are the by-product of old thinking and of war hysteria. It is a fact that the labor unionists have come nearer to keeping faith with boys in the service than any other group in the country. The no-strike promise has been kept at considerable sacrifice. Labor has put up with nothing but promises in respect to the control of inflation and has allowed wages to be frozen in the hope that inflation could be headed off at great expense to labor. Yet in spite of these manifestations representatives of the National Manufacturers Association are pushing for curbs upon labor unions by the Congress.

Of course this is only a piece of folly. These employers should know that they can not have their cake and eat it. They can not cry out for free enterprise and then try to get the state to hamstring labor. They are misled and they are hypocritical.

Way Out For Negroes Archibald Rutledge in the Saturday Evening Post on "The World's Biggest Negro Business" certainly offers something constructive to the Negro race. He points out if you go to Durham, North Carolina, you will see a handsome six-story building which houses the \$60,-

000,000 North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. He describes this business as the largest business enterprise in the world operated by and for Negroes.

The company is 44 years old. It was founded by a barber, a physician and a dishwasher. Strange to say the dishwasher, now 68 years old, is president and guiding spirit of the company. These inexperienced Negroes had to feel their way in the insurance business. Their first policyholder was insured for only \$40.

A white man, Washington Duke, the founder of the great Duke fortune, encouraged these Negroes in their business venture. The North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company has its own bonding company, its own bank. It has a beautiful clinic on the second floor, completely modern, headed by a graduate of the Harvard Medical School.

The company now has 700 agents, 375,000 outstanding policies. It holds \$1,000,000 worth of government securities.

Charles C. Spaulding, president, believes that the Negro does not know how to save his money and believes that much economic welfare for the Negro race lies in thrift.

This is an epic story and one deserving commendation. This Mutual Life Insurance Company points the way out for the Negro race in cooperating with one another to build great cooperative businesses so that they can become respected for their virtues rather than unadmired for their faults.

Trade Union Unity A revelation of how closely free labor unionists all over the world are thinking together is revealed by an article in the *TRADE UNION WORLD*. This article is by the secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions, Walter Schevenels. Mr. Schevenels says:

"In the social field, the Atlantic Charter being universally accepted, no divergence of views, at least in principle, can exist regarding the following claims: equal opportunities of education; protection of national health; a general system of social insurances covering unemployment, labor accidents, industrial diseases, sickness and invalidity, old-age pensions, maternity and child welfare; in the economic field, above all, efficient measures to secure full employment and decent standards of living in all lands and for all people."

Madness In Legislatures The national Congress and the state legislatures are the focal points for democracy in this country. That the Congress and legislatures may act wisely is necessary to the successful functioning of free democratic institutions, but of late years legislators have been

showing a surprising amount of irresponsibility and sheer ignorance.

Not long ago in a New England state, two hours before the legislature adjourned, the legislators abolished the civil service system. They took this action in rank ignorance. Someone brought in a blind bill for the amendment of a certain section of the state code. Without looking up this particular section, the legislators voted and then adjourned, and the state's official family would have been thrown into a state of chaos had not the governor had the wisdom to veto the Act.

What the United States needs right now are bigger and better legislators. It wants men that do not act out of mere partisan enthusiasm or political expediency. This nation needs legislators who will bring the calm approach of the technician, the professional statesman to his job.

Education After War The United States War Department on the whole has done a good job in education. Under the lash of necessity and under the impetus of the war emergency, it was essential to give rapid and thorough training to millions of men. Some well-known lay educators have been acting as consultants to the War Department. The personnel division of the Department has been wise in the selection of teachers, and there has been a rapid exchange of experience attained in the field back into the ranks in the barracks of this country. What our troops did in Tunisia is evidence of the success of the training schools of the War Department.

In so far as can be learned, the method has been one of vivid demonstration. The Department has tried to simulate as nearly as possible actual conditions of war in the field. Men expected to fight in the desert were trained in our own deserts. Men expected to fight in alpine mountains were trained in the Rockies. They were trained in the use of the actual tools that would be used and they were trained by doing.

This case method is, of course, the soundest method of education, and educators at home should learn from the War Department. The American education system is antiquated. It is the most conservative system in America and bends least to change. It would be an excellent thing for American teachers to go to school to the teachers of the War Department and learn how simple, vivid, laboratory methods can hurry a boy along in his learning.

N. L. R. B. The American Federation of Labor is backing the Metal Trades Department in its just fight on the partisanship of the National Labor Relations Board. This board has been functioning in a partisan manner since its inception. There

have been changes in the personnel of the board, but the lawyers appear to be in control and changes on the board do not seem to mean changes in policy.

How bitterly trade unionists feel about the actions of the board is indicated by a strong opposition on the Pacific Coast to the board's attack on A. F. of L. unions on the Kaiser properties. The Labor Press Service of Tacoma, Washington, makes this comment:

"Unlike the two political parties and such labor organizations as the Railroad Brotherhoods, the CIO is putting in a bid for power. It is one of the symptoms of the bureaucratic revolution. The dual union CIO is out for the disruption and destruction of the A. F. of L. in order to gain absolute and undisputed control of the entire labor movement of the U. S. A. The facts in this case speak louder than words. These facts have been repeatedly written into the record. They are being written into the record every day at the NLRB Kaiser hearing at Portland. It would take a lot of words to cover up facts like these—and a lot of nerve to try because the CIO big-shots have themselves admitted their intentions before the Truman Committee."

What Is Public Opinion? What mirrors public opinion in this country? Does the press? Does the radio? How does it happen that the custom of polling public opinion has arisen in a country where the press is supposed to do its job? How far short the press has fallen is indicated by the latest survey made by FORTUNE MAGAZINE, the de luxe organ of business men. For example, FORTUNE asked its informants whether they thought the performance of the new Congress was adequate. Here is the record:

Only 25.6 per cent thought the performance of Congress had been good.

About 50 per cent said it was fair and only about 17 per cent said it was poor.

If this poll is anywhere near correct, it surely does not bring satisfaction to Congress, and it ought not to bring satisfaction to the private citizen, for Congress is supposed to know what the public is thinking and wanting.

According to this late poll, 77 per cent of the informants thought the United States should play a larger part in world affairs and 57 per cent thought that the United States should even take some part in an international organization.

More surprising still, 80 per cent of those polled voted in favor of more amicable relations with the Soviet Union.

All this is contrary to the impression which the press has been trying to create since January.



Woman's Work



WE'LL CAN ALL WE CAN

By A WORKER'S WIFE

A LOST art is being revived this summer, and that is home canning. A record-breaking home pack is expected, and it will do a great deal to relieve the shortage to consumers of commercially canned products. If you are gardening, or if you can get fresh vegetables at not too great a cost, it's both patriotic and sensible to put up as many cans as you can. Look over your canning equipment and get ready.

New jars, caps and rubber rings will be available, but ingenious housewives are planning to supplement the supply by the reuse of containers which in other years came through the home and went out via the trash. Look at the jars when you buy mayonnaise, pickles and other food products packed in glass. Many manufacturers use jars which will take a standard Mason cap, 2 1/2 inches in diameter, which screws down over a glass thread. You can buy new caps and rubber rings to fit these jars, and use them for home canning. This is called a size "70." There are other commercial jars which take a screw cap slightly smaller in size—2 5/16 inches, called size "63." New tops will be available for these, also.

Jars with a flat, vacuum sealed top—the kind you pry off—can't be used for home canning, but they are all right for jelly or jam, which are given an air-tight seal with hot paraffine.

Bottles with metal tops or tight-fitting corks may be used for such acid juices as grape or tomato. To make sure of a perfect seal, after the bottles have been filled and tightly corked, dip the tops in hot paraffine.

Sally Smithers, down my block, is saving beer bottles of the throw-away type. She is preparing to make gallons of tomato juice. She has a bottle capper, and will buy new caps from a local bottling works. Of course the bottles must be sterilized before they are filled with the boiling hot juice, and then capped immediately, but her husband is just as eager for home-canned tomato juice as she is, and he will help.

If you expect to can what are called non-acid vegetables—which classification includes all except tomatoes—or meats, or fish, you must have a pressure cooker or at least a water-bath canner. Some pressure cookers are now being made available through local ration boards, to those who can show that they will make the fullest use of them. Usually that means a sort of neighborhood canning club, with the cooker passed around among several

families. With the cooker there should be a cook book, with a time-table for processing various kinds of foods, which should be followed exactly. "Processing" means applying heat after the food has been packed in the jars, for a sufficient length of time and with sufficient heat to destroy all bacteria present.

Don't sniff at bacteria! Sometimes whole families have been killed by food which had been poisoned in the can, even though it looked and tasted all right. If you use the water-bath method for canning non-acid vegetables and meat, you are advised to boil it for 10 minutes after opening the jars before tasting it, even if you intend to serve it cold.

If you can't manage to get a working share in a pressure cooker, you may safely put up tomatoes and many kinds of fruit using the old-fashioned open kettle

method. This even has an advantage over the newer cold pack method, because in the latter the food shrinks during processing, and does not completely fill the jar when finished. With the open kettle method, you fill the jars full to the top.

Wash caps and jars in hot, soapy water, and rinse. For the open kettle method, the jars should be boiled from 15 to 20 minutes to sterilize. Dip the rubber rings into boiling water before fitting on the jars. After filling the jars with the hot food, put the sterilized cap on and screw tight immediately.

I am sure you will want to put up some tomatoes and tomato juice, so I will give you the recipes for doing it by the open kettle method.

Tomato Juice—Open Kettle

Wash ripe tomatoes, cut in small pieces, and simmer in quantities of two or three quarts at a time. Do not use any water. Cook until just soft enough to put through a sieve. Press as much of the pulp through as you can, straining out only the skin and seeds.

Bring juice to boiling point and put into hot sterilized jars or bottles. Seal. Seasonings may be added to taste while cooking, such as celery tops, a bit of bay leaf, a few cloves, etc., but most people prefer to use only salt. A scant teaspoon per quart is about right. Other seasonings may be added when opened for use. If you intend to use the juice for infant feeding, omit the salt and label it accordingly.

Canned Tomatoes—Open Kettle

Wash, scald, cold dip, drain, core and skin. Cracked, bruised or otherwise damaged spots should be trimmed out. Boil 10 minutes and season with salt, as above. Pour boiling hot tomatoes into hot sterilized jars, filling to overflowing, and seal each jar as quickly as possible after filling. Fill and seal one jar at a time. Do not invert jar.

Home-canned peaches are perfectly delicious, and these also may be put up by the open-kettle method.

Canned Peaches—Open Kettle

Scald peaches, peel, cut in halves, removing stones. Add one part of sugar to one of water, in quantity according to the number of peaches to be canned. Bring to a boil. Add peaches and cook until tender, but not broken. Pack hot peaches into hot jars. Fill to overflowing with boiling syrup; seal at once.

TIP FOR DAGWOOD

We note with regret that Mr. Bumstead, of the comics, doesn't raid the ice box any more. Cheer up, Dagwood, and also you lunch box packers, there are still plenty of things to put in a six-decker sandwich that aren't on a ration list. Here are a few that come to mind:

- Sliced chicken or chicken salad
- Sliced hard-boiled egg or egg salad
- Unrationed cheeses
- Chopped olives
- Jelly, jam, marmalade or honey
- Chopped or grated cabbage, carrots, celery, radishes, onions, etc., with mayonnaise
- Fresh pineapple with cottage cheese (Ladies' choice, maybe!)
- Cooked fresh fish or shellfish
- Peanut butter
- Tomato, lettuce, cucumber and mayonnaise
- Pickles, relishes, mustard, horseradish, steak sauce
- Nuts, dates, raisins

Don't use the same kind of bread all the time. Vary it with white, whole wheat, rye, raisin, date and nut, etc., and also by using white or whole wheat buns, hard rolls, and other varieties. Hard rolls are particularly nice for juicy sandwiches.



Correspondence



L. U. NO. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor: After a brief vacation Local No. 1 will start to reappear in the correspondence of our JOURNAL.

Contrary to my thoughts in the past, we find the A. F. of L. tradesmen right back in the groove on their jobs. This goes to show that: Too many hours worked is just as disgusting as too few hours of working. The men have not forgotten how to do their best and to use all the tricks of the trade to keep the good name our unions have always had.

What's more, they have learned many new tricks to make their labors more easy. "Lovers of 'LIGHT' Work" is having a different meaning to many—i.e.—using their heads instead of their backs.

St. Louis is still enjoying prosperity and all have bank accounts and are buying War Bonds every week. It is quite different from the first war. We are all enjoying the right to choose the labor, religious, and social rights this great country of ours affords. We are all thankful for our freedom, and Local No. 1 is well represented in the war for humanity.

Heads up; eyes front; let's keep going!

M. A. "MORRY" NEWMAN, P. S.,
The Lover of "Light" Work.

L. U. NO. 3, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Editor: Please publish the following contribution from Brother Frederick V. Eich, an officer of our educational committee.

Since our last letter eventful things have taken place. The Axis has been mopped up in Africa, the Japs are cornered like rats in a trap on the island of Attu in the Aleutians; Yamamoto, the Jap who was going to dictate peace terms in the White House, is dead, probably murdered by his own kind, but the pay-as-you-go tax plan, is still being kicked around by Congress.

Whatever Congress may do, between now and the time our JOURNAL comes out, by way of passing any version of the Rumr-Carlson bill, will mean that the tax payers in the lower brackets are again getting it in the neck. The Robertson-Forand bill, passed by the House, would be the fairest method proposed to date. However, space is limited and a long discussion of this subject now may be water over the dam when and if this appears in print, so we will hope that none of the Brothers are taken in by the newspaper propaganda or by the false logic that says, "What do I care if the millionaire is forgiven a million dollars if I am forgiven my \$500?" Uncle Sam must have that million dollars and if he doesn't get it from the man who can best afford it, then he will have to take a lot of \$500 to make up that million.

We see by the papers that J. L. Lewis is trying to duck out from under, by crawling back into the A. F. of L. It is our greatest wish that the day be not far distant when all labor will again be under one banner, yet we cannot help mistrusting that this move of Lewis' is more for the purpose of saving Lewis' hide than for the benefit of the mineworkers or organized labor in general. Therefore, it is this writer's hope that as far as Lewis per-

sonally is concerned the A. F. of L. council will give him the same terms that the Axis got in Tunisia, "unconditional surrender."

When we read in the newspapers and hear over the radio of the various efforts being made to make this a better world to live in, and then try to get the reaction of the average individual, we almost become convinced that the only better world most of them want is one in which each individual has special privilege while the other fellow takes what is left. How much longer must we wait for members of organized labor to realize what the real meaning of unionism is? When will they realize that every time they decry the efforts of union officials and public officials to get better conditions, because they are not 100 per cent successful, that they are making ammunition for their own enemies? A little self analysis would show these individuals that they themselves are probably far from being 100 per cent in unionism or anything else, which fact is true of all of us, with the difference that some will admit their shortcomings and make allowance for the other fellow.

We have in mind, as an example, the disappointed office seeker who, because he cannot dictate policies, deliberately sets out to oppose everything that the duly-elected officials set out to do. We also have the individual who enjoys to the fullest the conditions brought about by others, yet opposes organizing the unorganized because he fears "they will take our jobs away from us." The enemies of labor are using the war as a pretext to club labor to its knees with legislation and false propaganda, yet these above mentioned individuals continue to live in a fool's paradise, forgetting the new version of an old axiom, "If we don't hang together we will hang separately."

Buy War Bonds to furnish bonds to bind the Axis.

JERE P. SULLIVAN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor: The papers these days seem to be all about the job stability plan as an effort to halt labor piracy and reduce turnover and migration of workers in essential activities. I wonder if this will also apply to the building industry? The building mechanics seem to be left out in the cold when all the buildings are in full operation. The way things are going today with the government shutting down on housing and no new factory construction around New England, the biggest part of the boys will have to go into the factories at maintenance work or work in different factories at any kind of work so long as the weekly payroll comes into the home.

I was surprised to hear of all the different tradesmen working in the different plants. We all wonder if it will straighten itself out after all this trouble is over and the boys come back into the ranks again.

I was surprised to see an ad in the papers where one of the New York contractors was looking for electricians and helpers to go to work in the shipyards in California, not asking if they were union men or not. Quite a few of the permanent men we had around

here left for New York to try to get on the job. It seems there are plenty of unemployed I. B. E. W. men traveling from place to place who won't be looking for jobs like that if they only knew about it. You would not want a nicer climate to work in than the State of California.

I would like to see a section of the JOURNAL showing where men are needed and the conditions of the different jobs.

Around Springfield things are very quiet. One of our big jobs has shut down for how long no one knows, but we hope it will open up very soon so none of the boys will have to go traveling. We still have a few traveling around the country so we hope they will keep in contact with our business manager, Charles Caffrey, so the members here may know how they are coming along.

E. MULLARKEY, P. S.

L. U. NO. 8, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor: On the occasion of Local No. 8's forty-eighth birthday we had the privilege of honoring one of the older members of the I. B. E. W., and a past officer of Local No. 8 who has retired on pension, Brother Chris McCoullough. Chris was initiated at Scranton, Pa., Local No. 81, in 1894. From there he went to Chicago Local No. 9, then to Toledo in 1896, where he joined the combined Locals Nos. 245 and 8. Then getting restless again he went on the road for a construction company, returning to Toledo in 1902 and joining Local No. 245. He decided to stay in Toledo and make his home here, so in 1906 he joined Local No. 8 and has remained a true and loyal member until retiring on pension. We took this opportunity to present him with a chair for his comfort, to remember his boys while resting and reading the JOURNAL.

This occasion took place March 27, 1943, in the ball room of the Hotel Secor. An elaborate dinner was served to about 400 members and guests who were given a hearty welcome by our president, Frank Fischer.

The toastmaster of the evening was Judge Parker Edwards of the Municipal Court, who was presented by Brother Oliver Meyers. Other honored guests were Judge Edgar Norris and Landon Hall of the Municipal Court; Clarence Hammer, secretary of the Contractors' Association; William Sturm, regional director of the American Federation of Labor; Brothers Arthur Bennett, international vice president, and William Wilson, organizer of the I. B. E. W., who all gave us short but enlightening talks. Our honored member, Chris McCoullough, then spoke of his past experiences during his long membership of the I. B. E. W. Other notables present were members of the Contractors' Association, supply dealers and members of the Electrical Inspection Department.

At this time 30 members of Local No. 8 having 25 years of continuous good standing were presented with 25-year buttons by President Frank Fischer and Treasurer Arthur Lang.

Taps were sounded for our late Brother, Bud Kingurg, who gave his life for our country, at which time we revered him by standing for one minute in silent prayer. The



John Ambrose Nolan, member of L. U. No. 9 for the past 32 years, and his daughter, Helen, proudly display their eight-star service flag. Six sons, a daughter and an adopted son are already in service. A ninth star will soon be added when another daughter will leave to become an Army nurse. This is a fine contribution from a good union man.

names of those members of Local No. 8 now in service were read and honored by a substantial purchase of War Bonds.

This was followed by singing of patriotic songs and a fine floor show presented by Paul Spor and his orchestra. Then came the refreshments which were many and varied, and the boys spent the rest of the night talking over old times.

Many thanks to the committee for a well-planned and successful banquet.

BUD HENOLD, R. S.

L. U. NO. 16, EVANSVILLE, IND.

Editor: Another month, mostly rain, very little like our usual Mays, but work seems to be holding out, so that all of the boys can keep busy. Republic Aircraft just let another nice contract. Evansville Ordnance plant let another group of buildings. Ken-rad Radio of Owensboro let a nice job at Tell City, Ind., and quite a bit of work in Henderson, Ky., and at Camp Breckenridge, especially a nice hospital job at the camp. So with the payroll at the shipyards on production and maintenance on May 1 standing

at 904 men, we have our hands pretty full. Several jobs that are to be let through the Federal Works Administration are coming up later, covering some hospitals and schools.

As a whole, things are moving along very nicely, but we are all hoping for a quick ending to this war and a return to normal conditions, which I am afraid are some days off as yet.

See where another bunch of the old timers have been put on the pension, and I am glad for them. Several of them I have worked with and to them I want to offer my congratulations. First there is Art Liebenrood, the old financial secretary of Local No. 212, Cincinnati, Ohio, who served that local long and faithfully. Second, there is Tilly Bresseur, the cable splicer who used to make all the big jobs and was always an active worker for the Brotherhood.

Then my old pal, Jack Dirheimer of Hammond local; we climbed poles together 40 years ago; and he had quite a write up as to his still being able to join in the sing fests the boys have. I know in those years, a half a dozen bottles of "Cook's" and he

was the "concert meister." Well, good luck, Jack, and may you live many years to enjoy your pension.

I see where my old friend Charley Riley of New Orleans slipped, or he would have surely been eligible, for he is an old Local No. 4 member of many years standing. Good luck to you, anyhow, Charley.

E. E. HOSKINSON, P. S.

L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor: Brother George Robinson and his family deserve whatever honors may be bestowed for outstanding performance of duty and unselfish patriotism. Brother Robinson has a set of twins in training in the Navy. Both of these boys are out to make the grade of electrician's mate. Joe and Edward are the names, and our best wishes go to them for every success. Francis, we understand, is already overseas doing his bit, and John Lewis is instructor in the Navy Air Corps. A fifth son is to go into service shortly, or perhaps by the time this appears in print he may already be in Uncle Sam's forces. In our humble opinion, Brother Robinson and his family are truly outstanding and rate whatever the country has in its power to grant to its outstanding loyal citizens.

Brother John Mooney has two sons in the Army Air Forces, and Ollie King's two boys, Carl and Barney, we understand, are in the Air Forces. At the present writing there are about 72 members in the armed forces.

Incidentally, we learned at our last meeting the boys were all sent a \$5 gift for Easter, truly a generous gesture on the part of Local No. 28 and its officers.

Last meeting we had was in the nature of a special and the special order of business was the adoption of our new hospitalization plan and the awarding of service buttons to the membership entitled to them. Refreshments were the order of the evening. Crab cakes and the various dry and liquid accessories were there in profusion. No one bothered about rationing or points. The only points needed were the fingers pointing to the eats and a loud "gimme."

The high lights and outstanding lights were: Gus Herold operating on Joe Northrup's lapel with either a Greenlee punch or hole saw in order to insert the service button.

Larry Huber was seen at the meet in company with a certain pair of stooges. Ed Garmatz did the honors at the bar. Ed cashed in on previous experiences in slinging the suds. No one went dry if he could help it. Oh yes, Ed was assisted.

In certain corners about the room we could hear what the army calls morale builders in action. These builders can build you up or let you down, all depending on whether you make your point. Sometimes one gets built up for an awful let down. All in all, everything depends on how good you are at passes.

We learned that 125 members were in the organization for a period of 25 years or more and one of our oldest active members is Brother Campbell Carter, who has carried a card for almost 50 years. He was given an ovation. Campbell is our honored chairman of the sick committee.

Our sick list is quite lengthy. We learn that our financial secretary, Bob Forrest, has been on the sick list for quite some time. Here's hoping he'll be back in harness very soon.

Announcing that young John Parks, Jr., is now a papa! A young lady has joined the family, making it three.

We would be lax in our duties were we to fail to make mention of our versatile hobbyist, Steve Duhan, our one time business manager and now in the Employment Service for Uncle Sam. (If we're wrong in the occupation a correction will follow.) Steve

makes a science out of a hobby. Once he focuses his attention on a subject he reads up the details, and presto! he excels the old-timers. Steve, to mention a few we can recall, dabbled around with fish and had all necessary accessories, then started in with photography and was soon making up his own formulae for developers, fixers and papers and bought up a number of cameras. Then the boy was upon chickens and soon made good in that line. Space forbids branching out any further. Dave Elman, of Hobby Lobby radio fame, can make use of Steve's services.

A certain ex-steward gave Joe Northrup a 50-pin handicap towards a \$5 stake in a bowling match. Joe walked off with all honors plus five bucks. Ex-steward accuses Joe of secretly practicing. Joe bowled first time in 20 years. Ex-steward a wiser though sadder boy.

The following bit of poetry is submitted by Brother Bill Schuh's wife and is dedicated to the "Oldest of Honored Working Members of Local Union No. 28":

So many years, so many months
And many hours,
You gave your time and strength
to electricity—
Please carry on, you men, a
little longer,
And help to work for right
And liberty!
Until the morning dawns
When every man,
Woman and child will hear
The bugle blow
And hear the cry
Of Victory!
And when your working days are over,
Your mind may rest
From night to dawn, you, too,
May think of bygone working days
And pleasant memories linger
On with you.

—Mrs. F. W. Schuh.

R. S. ROSEMAN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 40, HOLLYWOOD, CALIF. Broadcast Unit

Editor: In our letter to the April issue of the JOURNAL we outlined some of the events in the broadcast field in Los Angeles, leading up to the signing of the first closed shop broadcast agreements in California (KFWB and KFOX) in 1938.

The revival of interest in organization among the technicians in this area which followed the signing of these agreements received an abrupt set-back when, in 1939, the formation of the A. B. T. U. of I. B. E. W. raised the question of jurisdiction between already-established local unions and the newly-created chapters of the A. B. T. U. As in every case of a split in the ranks of labor, no one profited but the employers.

Under conditions prevailing at that time, the formation of the A. B. T. U. might be said, from the viewpoint of the International Office, to have been expedient, but to the men in the broadcast unit of Local No. 40, and to those in the Hollywood Chapter of the A. B. T. U. with any labor experience, its many weaknesses were quite apparent. The position of the members of the A. B. T. U., without local representation or affiliation with the rest of the labor movement, and with little if any voice in the formation of policy under which they were to be governed, left much to be desired. From the standpoint of the technicians in other than CBS stations it gradually became apparent that the A. B. T. U. must be ignored as a serious factor in the field of labor organization, and if conditions in the smaller stations were to be improved it must be done through affiliation with a firmly established

READ

Sometimes labor doesn't get co-operation, by L. U. No. 980

Successful organizing in the broadcasting field, by L. U. No. 40

Army-Navy "E" award to Collyer Insulated Wire, by L. U. No. 1098

A railroad Brother voices appreciation of international representation, by L. U. No. 817

Press secretary getting "board"ed to death, by L. U. No. 353

Makes you feel proud, to wear an "E" pin, by L. U. No. 1160

Radio men send smokes to armed forces, by L. U. No. 1258

Letters of our boys reflect vivid cross-section of embattled America

local union of the I. B. E. W. where the guidance of district and local union officers could greatly increase their collective bargaining power.

Continuing our efforts in spite of the complications referred to above, we were able in 1940 to bring Station KMPC, Beverly Hills, under I. B. E. W. agreement. At this point, Ninth District Vice President J. Scott Milne assigned International Representative William A. Kelly to this area. Profiting by Brother Kelly's long experience in the I. B. E. W. and the enthusiasm for organization which he aroused in our membership, we started an organizing blitzkrieg, the like of which the broadcast employers of Los Angeles had never seen. Supported by the officers and members of Local No. 40, and the Los Angeles labor movement as a whole, we were able during the year that followed to complete the organization and the signing of I. B. E. W. closed shop agreements in 14 of the 16 broadcast stations in Los Angeles County, leaving only the Earle C. Anthony Stations, KFI-KECA, continuing to operate non-union.

Here, at KFI-KECA, the ever-present question of jurisdiction between the broadcast unit of Local No. 40 and the A. B. T. U. again arose to plague our efforts. This point created an indecision among the men at these stations, giving the management the opportunity, through the assistance of certain supervisory employees known to be under employer influence, to maneuver the KFI-KECA technicians into the N. B. C. company organization known as the N. A. B. E. T. In connection with this, it might be well to point out that the national office of the N. A. B. E. T. had been transferred to Hollywood just before this deal took place. This could scarcely have been a coincidence.

All this served to bring home to the members of both Locals Nos. 40 and 1226 (A. B. T. U.) the urgent necessity of eliminating any question of broadcast jurisdiction, and of unity between the two groups. As an idea this was not new. It has been discussed by committees from both locals at intervals over a period of more than two years. Unfortunately these conferences had produced no concrete results, as there were those in Local No. 1226 who were reluctant to take any steps which might incur the displeasure of those in the East who were interested in maintaining separate broadcast locals. As a result of this, it was not until August of



Aiming At The Stars

Morton Poltenson of L. U. No. 35 is on his way to wearing a general's stars, he thinks. After being in the service only two months he has achieved the rank of corporal technician, so it won't be long now! He is with the electrical fire control unit at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Md.

He gives his training as a union electrician credit for his technical success. He's passed all exams with an average rating of 99. When he completes his work on remote control of anti-aircraft gunnery there'll be a sergeant's stripes. On his time off he preaches the gospel of unionism.



1942 that amalgamation of Local No. 1226 with the broadcast unit of Local No. 40 was completed. This was in itself a long stride toward the strengthening of broadcast organization in this area, as it eliminated the last evidence of disunity among I. B. E. W. broadcast men in Los Angeles.

If you will look us up in the next issue of the JOURNAL we will bring our story up to date and try to give a full picture of the situation as it appears at the present.

D. A. SIMMONS, P. S.

L. U. NO. 79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Editor: The "concerted movement" has been introduced on the Central N. Y. Power property. An executive council was formed a year ago and is now doing very well. It is composed of delegates from some five locals, but the sessions are free to all Brotherhood men who wish to attend.

Now more than ever, when men are tried and tested by the anxieties of war, how splendid to see them apply themselves avidly to their union affairs! Which proves that the principle of freedom is as basic as life and far

more precious, since posterity must inherit something.

The "bugbear" job classification came up for attention. A member traced the origin and growth of the "Frankenstein" as co-relative with the unscientific personnel manager idea which has contributed nothing to the well being of management, public, or labor. This lethal child of the modern paganism has been endured by free men (or are we?) all too long and supinely. Its intent is penal and slavish, utterly opposed to the Christian concept of human nature.

It is unscientific (these words are mine) because it is counter to "safety first," "public contact," and "public relations."

This nightmare child of darkness was saddled upon labor when we were so bankrupt we just had life enough to wince when the cinches were tightened.

Now that prosperity is here (even though it be war prosperity) let us cast the whole mess of "job classification" into the limbo of curable diseases, and let its parents and proponents get an honest job on defense.

THOMAS BERRIGAN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 80, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor: The time is here again when I must take my pen in hand and give out. But there is not much to give out as every one is too busy about the war effort.

Here's hoping that Brother Herb of Local No. 734, our sister local, will carry on where Brother Jerome Hawkins left off. Members of Local No. 80 regret the passing of Brother Hawkins last March. Brother Hawkins was a man who, I believe, was liked by all who knew him.

While reading an article in last month's JOURNAL by Brother Copeland, recording secretary of Local No. 980, I was thinking that if any group of men were to get on top, Local No. 980 deserved to be on the top rung. They have been a hard working organization.

Local No. 980 has been working hard, and its officers deserve plenty of credit. They are entitled to everything and more that they will get from the Virginia Electric and Power Co.

M. P. MARTIN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 102, PATERSON, N. J.

Editor: The May JOURNAL has arrived, and that means that unless June's article is written P. D. Q., it will not meet the deadline.

First about the JOURNAL itself. All the articles are good and well worth reading. The three that appealed to me most were: The one on Captain Rickenbacker, which indicates why Rick has an axe to grind; "Reflections on Two Years' Experience in Washington" which points out the dangers of government control of labor; "I. B. E. W. Sends Cigarettes to Soldiers Abroad" which indicates a practical way of building good will among the soldiers, who will be a big influence in the post-war period.

Two more members of Local No. 102, not previously mentioned, who are in the armed forces are:

James H. White—AS-m U. S. M. 5 S. Co. 409, Great Lakes, Ill.

Robert Voag—Battery A. 115 C. A. Bn (AA) A. A. T. C. U. S. Army, Camp Davis, N. C.

Fred Bosland goes in the Navy June 1. The boys of the U. S. Rubber Co. gave him a dinner at the Cedar Cliff Hotel and presented him with a pen and pencil set.

Harry Richmond was inducted and will be in uniform before this is printed.

Good luck, to you all, boys!

Brother O. Cerruti, now a corporal in the Signal Corps, must have been delighted to learn that his brother, Julius Elmer Cerruti,

NOTICE

In addressing mail to the International Office, all officers and members are requested to include our zone number, which is 5, as follows:

**1200 15th St. Northwest
Washington 5, D. C.**

This will facilitate the delivery of mail to the office.

J. M. Bugnagel

International Secretary

chief photographer's mate, U. S. Navy, reported missing more than a year ago, is still alive although held a prisoner of war at Hakodate, Japan.

Petty Officer Cerruti was reported missing after the sinking of the cruiser Houston, in the battle of Java, on which he served at the time.

By the time this sees print, the local union election will be a thing of the past. Also the new quarters for the executive board and the new quarters for the financial secretary, etc., should be completed. We are fortunate to be meeting in a building which was left to the labor movement by the Knights of Labor and is tax-exempt. Like other things that come to us too easy, our building has not been properly appreciated in the past. Now a renewed interest is taken in the building and many improvements made. Let's keep up the good work.

Brother Lou Williams has been ailing but we hope to see him on the job again soon.

I appreciate the comments of Brother Emil Ciallella of L. U. No. 99. We worked together in the Pratt & Whitney plant in West Hartford in 1939. That seems ages ago—so much has happened since then.

See you next month, Emil.

PETER HOEDEMAEKER, P. S.

L. U. NO. 124, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor: In ordinary years a State Federation of Labor convention doesn't mean much to John Q. Member. He yawns as he hears it was a "successful" meeting. So what? He'll still have to work for his daily bread, won't he? And his local union draws up the working conditions and sets his scale of wages, doesn't it? Let 'em have their conventions; see if he cares. But this year the opening guns of an anti-labor offensive are already rumbling and flashing on the whole national front. Various employer groups are taking advantage of labor's preoccupation with the war effort to plant vicious anti-union laws in state legislatures and the national Congress. John Q. isn't quite so sure his local is strong enough to hold the line. Are the wages and conditions he has always taken for granted really in jeopardy? Could be! He feels the need of support from other unions and looks with anxious eyes toward the state and national bodies. He knows there never was a time when the complete unity of organized labor was so urgent.

Only last week the Missouri State Federation of Labor convened at Jefferson City, in the very shadow of the capitol building where the legislature is debating bills which, if passed, would leave Missouri labor unions about as effective as so many sewing circles.

So the business of the convention was conducted and concluded in a somewhat tense atmosphere. The delegates felt—and rightly—that this is no time to experiment with new officers. The state federation's executive staff was re-elected without dissent. One of these is L. U. No. 124's Frank Murphy who begins his eleventh consecutive term as state secretary. Besides Brother Murphy, this local's delegates were Business Manager John Wetzig and Assistant Business Manager Andy Harvey. Of course, President Hugh S. (Mick) O'Neill attended. What convention would be complete without him? He represented the Central Labor Union.

Now that the hectic peak of war plant construction has passed, the electrical workers can begin to sum up their dividends and count their casualties. The books will not balance for years to come because most of the profits and losses are intangibles and can't be reduced to figures. You've gained wages; and lost conditions. You've gained experience; and lost prestige. You've gained members; and lowered standards. Some of these things will straighten themselves out at the end of the war. And they will vary, of course, in various localities. But it roughly sketches the over-all picture.

Distinctly on the credit side is the bringing out of latent talents of your members—especially as regards work supervision. Some employers have created the myth that foremen must be of some rare and superior mettle in order that they might elevate the whip-crackers, and men willing to skirt the edges of their union principles, to positions of responsibility. The result has been that many union-conscious, competent mechanics have never had the opportunity to demonstrate their leadership until this emergency. It develops that the beat-'em-on-the-tail, fire-'em type of foremen haven't done so good, while the newer, conscientious foremen have delivered more and better work by enlisting the loyalty and cooperation of their men. It is to be hoped that from now on the local unions will dictate who shall supervise jobs, rather than leaving it to the whim of the employer.

Oh, yes—we almost forgot about the party at the Auditorium on June 12. That is, the local is going to try to have a party. If the committee makes a success of it, after arguing with the rationing board, we'll say they ought to be put on steady!

MARSHALL LEAVITT, P. S.

L. U. NO. 136, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Editor: Electricians Local No. 136 passed the enclosed resolution at their regular meeting, the 16th day of April, and we would appreciate you having this printed in the ELECTRICAL WORKER.

RESOLUTION

Whereas Brother Hugh Brown was elected and installed as business manager of I. B. E. W. Local Union No. 136, of Birmingham, in April of 1941; and

Whereas Brother Brown was installed at a time most critical for Local Union No. 136 and when the local's finances were at its lowest ebb; and

Whereas since that time, through the untiring efforts of Brother Brown and through the long, hard hours spent working for the local, the local has enjoyed prosperity, and today, it is one of the most outstanding locals in the United States, owning its own home and contributing liberally to the government through the buying of war bonds, giving money to the Red Cross, the Crippled Children's Clinic and the Democratic Party; and

Whereas Brother Brown is now leaving Local No. 136 as business manager to go with



MISS ELECTRIC OF 1943
As selected by L. U. No. 136.

the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS as international representative; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 136, in regular meeting assembled, go on record as unanimously stating that Brother Hugh Brown has made one of the most outstanding records ever made as business manager of Local Union No. 136, and we consider him largely responsible for our successes and for the financial standing of our local, and that Brother Brown be given a suitable gold ring with inscription therein in token of our esteem and affection for him and for the magnificent accomplishments that he has made possible for Local Union No. 136; and that a copy of this resolution be spread upon our minutes, a copy sent to our international president, a copy be sent to our international magazine and a copy sent to Brother Brown with our best wishes.

Passed by a unanimous vote, this 16th day of April, 1943.

Local No. 136 also gave a dance Saturday night, April 17, honoring the delegates to the Alabama State Electrical Workers convention and at this dance presented Brother Hugh Brown with a gold ring. We also selected a beauty queen to be known as Miss Electric, 1943, of Birmingham, and you will find a picture of her enclosed which we would appreciate seeing in the ELECTRICAL WORKER.

CHARLES W. HARVES, R. S.

L. U. NO. 145, ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

Editor: "Son," my father told me, "figures don't lie but liars do figure."

The truth of that statement is verified by nearly every newspaper or magazine I read or "news" commentator I hear.

The author of the article on Captain Rickenbacker in the May JOURNAL must have been prodded into his search for facts by the same idea. It is too bad that the number of people reading his article can in no measure approach the number of people exposed to Rickenbacker's propaganda.

An editorial in the Saturday Evening Post of May 29, under the ironical title of "Sacrifice Applies to Everybody," states: "Being a humane people, we have an uneasy conscience about labor and . . . we want no exploitation of the workingman."

Sure, you're a nice guy, But—

The BUT in this instance is based on a

statement of Economist Boris Shishkin which will bear repeating. Mr. Shishkin wrote:

"A worker earning \$24 in August, 1939, would now earn \$40, including all overtime and night work he now has to put in. The \$40 pay envelope, however, does not buy \$40 worth of goods. It buys only \$27 worth. In other words, the average worker's real wage income is only \$3 above what it was in August, 1939."

The Post then, quite properly, sheds tears over individuals receiving no more now than in 1939, naming teachers, ministers, clerks, salesmen, government employees, also the inevitable "yes, even widows and orphans who live on interest and dividends." (Me, I'm an orphan, too, and my aged grandmother is a widow, but we don't live on interest and dividends.) Now, my sympathy is for anyone receiving \$24 a week or less, regardless of whether they have received an increase or not, for, as the Post points out they can buy but \$16.20 worth of groceries for their \$24.

BUT the Post is quite oblivious to the fact that the jump in the average wage has been caused largely by wages paid to people who were unemployed in 1939 and by increases paid for additional work (overtime). In short, the working man receives only \$3 worth of goods for each \$16 he earns over what he earned in 1939. Since most of any individual's increase in earnings is due to additional work it can then be shown that the average workman actually receives only \$3 for \$16 worth of additional work by 1939 standards. Sounds screwy but that is the type of figuring I see and hear every day but from a far different angle.

The boys tell me that George Jorgensen, being of a scientific turn of mind, decided to leave a colossal fossil for posterity to unriddle in the form of the imprints of his number 12's through a hundred yards of wet cement. Shades of the dinosaur, what a fossil!

ERNEST KREBS, P. S.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor: Here it is press time again, and time again for each and every local to say "hello" to each other via our WORKER. We, here in Cincinnati, are very glad of this grand opportunity to pass our news on to you and you and you.

We, of Local No. 212 have begun a thought which some other local unions may wish to install also. After our meeting has officially opened, and we have said allegiance to our flag, we then follow with a prayer or two for all of our men in service. This we believe is very beneficial not only to our boys but also to the entire local as a body.

Since the last meeting we have added the following men to our growing service list: Harry Borgemenke, Jr., who has enlisted in the "Seabees" and at this writing is stationed in Virginia.

Other new service men are: C. Dunning, Harry Katz, E. Hummel (son of William Hummel).

Glad to note that Corporal Jack Wakefield, son of our Albert Wakefield, was home during May for a short furlough. Jack looks nice in his uniform.

Captain Province Winkler has returned to this country after action in Africa and we had the pleasure of seeing "Prov" at our meeting in May. Good Luck and good convalescing to you, old fellow.

Both of George Huber's boys were home during May. (George, the Marine, and Vernon, the sailor.)

Good luck to all of our boys!

Our sick list consists of the following: T. Loring, Ernest Simonton (who was reported well on May 16); John Wohlwender (underwent an operation in May, but we are glad to say is now much better); Bob Fobbe (also had

a sick spell but we are all glad he is well again).

And say, boys, at a practice session of our ball team they tell me that Carl Voellmecke was out there. Boy! that is good news! Keep it up, Carl.

Wish to thank Local No. 466, of Charleston, for their fine treatment of our boys down there, namely, Elmer "Doc" Schenk and Edward Rising. My personal regards to both of you. And say, Rising, bring my pliers along next time you come home to see Vera.

Locally the following jobs were awarded: Powell Valve Company—Beltz Hoover Electric Co.; Health Center in Kentucky—Bertke Electric Company.

Here in our A. F. of L. Softball League, we have gotten under way again for another season of baseball with the following results of the first two games: Street Railway—two runs; Electricians—three runs. We were defeated one to nothing by the Warehousemen.

We have a good team, members; come on out and root for our boys. The following boys are members of the team: Harry Espelage, manager; Edward Kenkel, P. Morton, W. Ridman, Stalf, Krumme, Westerman, Holt-haus, Wittkamp, Mueller, Peters, Affolter, Wakefield, Schmitt (scorer), Voellmecke.

Once again the Grim Reaper has reached among us and taken another member, namely, William Carroll, who was initiated into our union September 25, 1918, and passed away May 23, 1943. We shall all miss "Red," and the entire local sends its deep-felt sympathy to his wife and family. May he sleep peacefully now and forever.

Just a note of thanks to John Brennan, our financial secretary, and to Harry Williams, our business representative, for good jobs well done. Also a note of thanks to our executive board. Keep up the good work, gentlemen.

And to each and every member of the Brotherhood everywhere, Buy Bonds and dig your Victory Garden—Don't forget either one. Both are vital factors for your future and mine.

212's News Hound,

EDWARD M. SCHMITT, P. S.

L. U. NO. 224, NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

Editor: Local No. 224 just had charge of the state convention. Although rationing of food almost proved to be our downfall, we were able to convince the rationing board that the convention was planned last November and delegates must eat, so they allowed us to proceed and have a banquet.

Of course, there couldn't be any convention without an R. A. R. meeting, which proved to be a success as usual.

Many problems were discussed and many speakers addressed the convention. Among them were Jim Meehan, mayor of Lawrence and secretary-treasurer of the State Building Trades Council; Jim Moriarty, state commissioner of labor; Bill Doyle, president of the state branch of the A. F. of L. and a member of Local No. 103 of Boston; John Murphy, state branch organizer. I am sure the delegates took home with them much information that will be beneficial to their locals.

Also among the guests was Captain Winchester of the labor relations division of the Engineers Corps office of Boston who answered questions put to him by the delegates.

The most important question was on the latest letter from Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, to the building trades in this state about holidays. In this letter she said, "The President's Executive Order 9240 has no bearing on and does not apply to the stabilization agreement." Yet, the Army and Navy refuse to agree with the Secretary

of Labor. Captain Winchester took the stand that the board of review, having made the original decision in regard to holidays, should be consulted. Nevertheless, the construction electricians of Local No. 224 have agreed to back up Miss Perkins and will not work on any holiday unless they receive time and one-half for wages.

This, of course, does not apply to the process workers in the miscellaneous groups as they are still subject to Executive Order 9240 and if a holiday occurs during the week and the employer requires the employee to work on that holiday and they also work over 40 hours, they shall be paid time and one-half for the holiday as well as time and one-half for all over 40 hours. In other words, both must be paid.

Getting back to the convention from which I strayed to give those who will not attend meetings some information, the business of the convention included the election of officers and selection of the next convention city. The latter was left in the hands of the incoming officers because of the seriousness of rationing. The same officers were reelected unanimously. They are John Regan, president, and Walter Kenefick, secretary-treasurer, both having served well for several years. The delegates were proud we have such splendid men for our officers. The vice presidents were all reelected, and Local No. 224 wishes them success in the coming year.

JAMES F. LOFTUS, B. M.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor: We offer our sympathy to Ed Krummel of Acme who recently lost his mother after a long illness. Mrs. Krummel was 83.

Sorry, Oke Doke! If you read this you now see one reason why the line department received so little mention. Another reason is that you fellows do not send me news as you do to the Edison Magazine. Better luck next time.

The almanac tells me that summer is here, however, J. Pluvius has been on hand so many days that the victory gardens looked more like rice paddies in a monsoon than a food source.

Fred Best is doing his victory gardening on the hoof this year, for he is raising a family of 10 porkers. No doubt Fred will be a very popular man about butchering time this fall.

Vacation time is over—ask Elmer. The stork brought Mr. and Mrs. Smart two fine ration book reasons, and the folks are duly proud.

Mr. and Mrs. Bohn are the proud parents of a new daughter, and John seems to bear up well under the new responsibilities.

Local No. 245 has subscribed as a body for the new and revamped Union Leader paper published in Toledo. News is requested from all the Brothers for future publication.

Big, easy-going, soft-spoken, Bill Holland met sudden and untimely death at Water Street Station May 7 when an oil switch blew up. Bill's friends were legion and he will be sorely missed.

Robert Statum (line department) has joined the Navy, and Marvin Williams, also of the line department, is in the Army. Lots of luck to you both.

George Pethe, son of Ray Pethe of street lighting, was home for an extended furlough. The excessive rains made the Navy base at St. Louis too wet even for the sailors, hence furloughs were extended.

Remember that tall, ever-hungry blacksmith helper at Acme? Well, he is now at Camp Haan in California in the Coast Artillery. Thurmain Miller writes some fine letters to his former buddies.

Mail to Overseas Americans

Mail takes ships. Ships must carry munitions and food. Ships are scarce. They are being sunk rapidly. Here the Post Office Department must meet a new situation. In consequence, the Post Office Department has ruled that increased bulk mail like that of the **ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL** cannot be permitted to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and other overseas territories of the United States. The International Office has told the Post Office Department it will cooperate. This means that new members in these overseas territories will not receive the official **JOURNAL**. If other members change their overseas addresses, they will not receive the **JOURNAL**. Until hostilities are over, they will have to borrow a copy from a Brother member. Sorry.

The Toledo Edison Co. Sports Club should receive more attention for they are a real live bunch of congenial fellows and good sportsmen. Meetings each month at the Doherty Club house.

I hope that the Brothers will send in more news for the international magazine and for our own Union Leader. Send all notes to me please.

If our National Association of Manufacturers' champion and self-assigned assistant to St. Peter has his wish, unions won't need to worry about news, for they will make it in the obituary column only. It now appears that Rick's next crash will be like that of Lindbergh's—into oblivion.

D. D. DETROW, P. S.

L. U. NO. 277, PORT OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

Editor: As a result of negotiations carried on for the past several months, Local No. 277 is happy to report the signing on May 7, 1943, of another favorable contract, this one with the Sullivan Dry Dock and Repair Corporation of Brooklyn, N. Y. Retroactive to February 1, it is to run for one year and covers the entire electrical department of the yard.

Business Manager Fred Geyer and the other officers representing the local consider the completed agreement, including the important "maintenance of membership" clause, the most satisfactory under prevailing conditions. This latter concession was contested by the corporation but its inclusion was permitted by a favorable decision of the WLB. This contract is one of several negotiated recently that has this clause.

Thus Local No. 277 is brought a step closer to its desired goal of signing up all such yards in the jurisdiction of the Port of New York.

FRANK J. MONE, P. S.

L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT., CAN.

Editor: Every day the present conflict continues finds the average citizen becoming more and more confused by the methods adopted by governmental boards to successfully wage war on the enemy.

Being below the average in intelligence, I sometimes wonder whom they consider the enemy. So many laws and restrictions are put into effect at regular intervals that to be positively sure of not breaking some law of a country at war it is not safe to venture off the front porch. On second thought, that would not do either, we would be shirking our wartime duties.

Present regulations of the transit controller limit the mileage of a bus or public vehicle to 50 miles, then the passengers must disembark and board another conveyance to continue their journey, accompanied in most cases by an empty bus which has to travel to the next large town for service, repairs or gasoline. This duplication of fuel and rubber consumption is a little deep for me.

Victory bonds and war stamps are a necessity in war time as well as a good investment to the worker for peace and depression time, but why I should be advised to borrow money from the bank to buy bonds at 3 per cent so that the bank may collect 7 per cent from the government for selling the bonds is also very puzzling. This 7 per cent cuts into the fund that is being collected for war purposes for a pretty figure. Then, of course, we pay for this profit out of the 30 per cent income tax we pay on our wages, cost-of-living bonus and war bond deductions.

Now I have myself in a mess of percentages and taxes and headaches so I guess I'll just give it up. But I still think that the puzzle of war will be nothing as compared to the puzzle of peace. Our present day problems can be eased a lot by a liberal application of red, white and blue ink, but later on, I think we will stick chiefly to the red (ink I mean).

According to the calendar and Joe Dent, spring is here and our worthy president is arranging for fishing trips, basket picnics and homes for the aged. Little things like gas and rubber shortages, meat rationing, scarcity of homes even for the young, don't bother our Joe.

Steve Cross made a trip to Toronto recently as a single man. The return trip found our sailorman had joined the ranks of the married men. Best of luck, Steve, to you and Mrs. Cross.

Eddie Russell, who had an unfortunate accident recently, is rapidly rounding into shape again.

Members working on maintenance work in and around Toronto are realizing that a strong organization of men engaged in this type of work is necessary to hold their present rate of pay. A special meeting for maintenance men was held on May 20, when it was decided to hold one a month, that is, the third Thursday of each month. Come out and give it your support.

Brother Jimmie Sparks is back from Labrador; he came home to get defrosted.

Some of our members are getting themselves tangled up with plant councils and committees in the various factories where they are employed. Take my advice and drop it before you get in too deep. If you have the urge to further the interests of your fellow man, do it through your independent labor organization, Local Union No. 353.

J. NUTLAND, P. S.

L. U. NO. 377, LYNN, MASS.

Editor: Two more days and this job will be ended. The friends we made will scatter hither and yon. Memories of them will always be with us. Last night we had a little party for the Albany boys up to Len Tash's house—16 lobsters and a peck of steamed clams, and boy, did they get their ears wet?

Jim Getchell writes from the South Pacific that he gets the **WORKER** at the U. S. O. and he will know when he reads this that we

think of him often. Jim says that for a tall silk hat, he could get the cannibal chief's daughter.

It's a miracle that this job ever was finished. In order to get a half-inch locknut you had to make out an order and 45 copies loaded with priority numbers, one copy to go to Chunking. This would be avoided if every electrician in the U. S. would clean out his bag and cellar of stock and fixtures he borrowed from other jobs and send them to a central point, say 1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W., in Washington, D. C. Why keep those three-inch elbows?—you'll never use them.

And now, Brothers, this is a good time to get up your honor rolls for those Brothers that stay home and pay the taxes. It ain't funny, Magee!

ED McINERNEY, P. S.

L. U. NO. 611, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

Editor: It is with the most sincere regret that we note the passing of Brother Barney Hughes. The Albuquerque Gas and Electric Co., whose men are noted for being friendly, never had a more friendly employee. You went on your way a little bit happier after passing the time of day with Barney. The smile on his face and the warmth of his nature were stimulating. Everyone liked Barney. He didn't think he was better than any of the rest of us. He was just one of the gang and we are sure going to miss him.

Brother Hughes first worked for our company at Deming, N. Mex., in 1911. Then after being gone for a time came back to the company in Albuquerque in 1934, then left a second time to come back in 1938. He had just received a substantial promotion to the plant in Sheridan, Wyo., the Sheridan County Electric Co. and had only been on the job a few days when his heart failed, which is so much better a way to go than to linger along through a spell of sickness. Brother Hughes leaves a widow and two children, a boy of six and a girl eight years old.

Funeral services were held Wednesday, May 12. Pallbearers were Bernard Wiles, Lester Hood, Shelby Hendrix, Paul Hopper, Charles Melton and E. C. Lewis.

The officers and men of Local No. 611 are very well pleased with a new set-up with Elmer Zemke as business representative and secretary, and sharing an office and secretary with the Truck Drivers and Helpers Union. The office is in room 203, K. P. Bldg., corner of Gold and S. Third St. Phone 9242. This central location makes it much more convenient for Brother Zemke and those having business with him. As Brother Zemke is out of town on union business much of the time the secretary is there to collect dues and issue cards during office hours, which is also a very handy arrangement.

Brother Zemke is very well qualified for his present position. He has been working at the trade and with the trade in New Mexico for 20 years. He has worked for the city of Albuquerque for the past eight years as electrical inspector and later as both electrical and building inspector. His ability, experience and inclination fit him well for his present job and we hope to have him with us for a long time. He lives at 205 S. Dartmouth, has a wife and one son 14 years old. His home phone is No. 8540.

The secretary whom we share along with the office, with the truck drivers, is Mrs. Inez Dacy. She is an Albuquerque girl, graduated from one of our leading business colleges, and is well qualified in secretarial work. Her husband is in the Navy, somewhere on the Atlantic. Mrs. Dacy is pleasant and accommodating and we expect many electricians will obtain their cards from her

NOTICE

Local Union No. 683, of Columbus, Ohio, advise through their business representative, A. Z. Larison, that the Westgate Electric Company is still unfair to the local union, and is not employing their members.

desk and thereby relieve Brother Zemke from trying to do two things at once while lodge is in session.

In the near future we would like to say something about all our members who are in the service. This data is going to be hard to get. If any of the Brothers can give us any dope on any of our men who are away, please call our local president, Fred Wernz, phone 8635.

JAMES MERRIFIELD, P. S.

L. U. NO. 666, RICHMOND, VA.

Editor: Under jurisdiction of L. U. No. 666 and cooperation from L. U. No. 80, a group of employees from Mechanical Engineering Corp., 228 Bank St., Norfolk, Va., sub-contracting electrical work for Doyle & Russell, are putting the I. B. E. W. label on the Naval Construction Training Center, Camp Peary, Va.

Despite hardships of long hours and bad weather, this job, under the careful supervision of Electrical Superintendent T. A. Heywood and associates, will come to an early date of completion.

WILLIAM F. PATRICK, B. M.

L. U. NO. 669, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

Editor: Hello, everybody!

Well, Local No. 669 continues at a rapid pace—everyone working as usual. We are having very interesting meetings, a great deal of our time is taken up discussing and taking action on pending legislative bills. There seems to be a general trend in some quarters to try to dress up in a fancy manner certain types of bills, which when they are undressed, prove to be directly aimed to retard and restrict labor union activities. Every union man should watch and attend his meetings regularly; sometimes things can be placed in motion to thwart these cleverly worded proposals.

Our attendance at meetings has been very good. Our men are apparently realizing that it requires the combined efforts of our entire organization to combat groups of individuals who are not now, or have ever been, in favor of any labor organization which helps the worker to enjoy decent living conditions and to take his place in this fine country along with his fellow men.

Every member is doing his share in the war effort, working long hours, buying bonds and any other form of assistance comes right down our alley.

Our local wishes to send greetings to all of our men in the service. God speed all of you fellows—we are watching out for your return, and seeing to it that when you do return you will not be forgotten men, like some of us were after World War No. I. We are doing our best to preserve all you left behind and assure all of you that you will have the help of the old veterans when you do come back. Let's not forget to buy bonds, clamp down on foolish rumors, and keep our ranks clean of any person whom we know not to be 100 per cent American. How are conditions in your places of work? Let's hear from some of you press reporters. Thanks!

W. F. DALIE, P. S.



CONDUIT BENDING MANUAL

By KRUGER & FERRY

THIS manual covers the entire subject of "Bending Big Pipe" on hydraulic and screw jack machines.

It gives you full information on methods used successfully in everyday practice. For bending elbows; two elbows on one length of conduit; follow around elbows; bends less than 90 degrees. Offsets; Saddle bends, and many other suggestions.

The examples, illustrations and tables make it a complete reference guide and should prove invaluable both to the man doing the bending or to one who directs others.

Pocket Size—Flexible Covers \$1.50

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L. U. NO. 697, GARY, IND.

Editor: On April 26, Local No. 697 held its annual spring fish fry.

Our entertainment committee had planned a smelt fry but at the time for our "feed" the smelt were not running in Lake Michigan, so they had to substitute our old reliable lake perch.

All of you members of the I. B. E. W. who have never tasted Great Lakes' yellow perch have missed a treat.

With the exception of speckled brook trout, they are tops, and if there is one thing that would drive a dyspeptic crazy, it would be for him to see our Local No. 697 members eating perch fried a delicious crisp brown, hot out of the pan, and washed down with good beer!

As usual, we had some of the boys from our sister locals, Valparaiso and Michigan City, and also many visiting members present.

Add this item to the horrors of war, steam-pipe for conduit. It is a fact that on one or more of our defense jobs we are using it. Here is a poser, if a steamfitter is "just a plumber with his brains knocked out," then what in hell is an electrician who uses steam pipe?

Where does he stand socially and mentally as compared to the steamfitter? Won't someone enlighten me on this, as I think it is something to worry about?

Just imagine a steamfitter rating a salute from a "narrow back"; gosh, what is coming next? Steampipe is the d—dest stuff to bend and shape, and it surely makes a bum looking job, and as for pulling wire through it, well, one contractor here is too cheap to furnish soapstone or wire-eez, and the profanity that accompanies the wire pulling would make a pirate blush. I heard one wire jerker say, "If I stay on this job much

longer, I will lose my religion." He is still on the job, so I guess the devil has done got 'im.

Saw two of our young soldiers home on furlough. Jimmie Louckes and Stewart Means. They are two splendid young men, and their parents have good reason to be proud of them.

Jimmie is with the 11th Air Force in Florida.

Stewart says his location is a sh, sh, military secret.

Seems strange that the miners who are asking for a living wage are getting all of the blame of fomenting a strike, and are even being called traitors, etc., while hardly a word is said about the bull-headed grasping mine operators and owners, who it seems will not even talk to their men on this wage question.

Why should all the blame be put on the miners' shoulders when the owners are also to blame?

How about these big corporations that have been producing defective goods for the U. S. Army? Is not that regular sabotage? After all, why should not the government own or control all mines and all natural resources?

But, perish the thought, that would be rank socialism! When we read so much about "absenteeism" and all of the other bunk put out by anti-labor sources in this country, how about this sample of capitalistic greed and dishonesty?

A Mr. C. E. McEvoy, president of a ship building company of Savannah, Ga., and a "big shot" business tycoon, has been haled before the Truman Committee to tell a funny story. His company secured a contract from Uncle Sam to construct 23 barges. So far the government has spent \$7,000,000 on his plant but has not received one barge.

His firm has not a penny for assets, but will make a profit of \$1,250,000 if it ever builds the barges.

And labor is a profiteer! That ought to be good for a belly laugh!

A lot of this grafting seems to be going on in Washington these days. Seems that a certain Admiral "Jerry" Land has had a hand in dishing out a lot of these dishonorable contracts.

Let's see, wasn't he the bird who once said at a bankers' banquet that it would not be a bad idea to shoot union organizers who try to unionize the shipyards?

When he saw his story in print he tried to "explain," but it was a poor explanation!

So labor is killing the war effort by "absenteeism" and profiteering!

Work in our territory is slowly tapering off. Although we still have many visiting members working on our war jobs these jobs are bound to be finally completed.

We regret to see many of these men leave as our work nears completion, as we have had a chance to form some fine friendships with so many of these boys.

I think it was a fine thing when men from other locals came to help us out on our war work as it gave us a chance to realize that all I. B. E. W. men are pretty much alike, jolly, care-free, and all trying to enjoy life as much as possible, and on the whole a credit to the great organization that we all belong to. HARRY B. FELTWELL, P. S.

L. U. NO. 794, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor: Greetings! There are so many changes taking place today that we have to be on our toes if we want to keep up with the times. Politics plays a very important part in our lives. When we talk of politics we usually associate the word with the major parties, namely, Republican or Democratic. When we approach the subject of politics in

NOTICE

TO ALL INSIDE, OUTSIDE AND MIXED LOCAL UNIONS:

Because of the failure of some of our local unions to furnish this office with the names and home office addresses of employers and contractor associations with whom the local unions have agreements, we are seriously hampered in making accurate reply to inquiries as to whether or not certain contractors have agreements with local unions of the I. B. E. W.

We ask that the officers of local unions cooperate by providing us with the names and *home office business addresses of all contractors*, including members of contractor associations, who are parties to agreements.

ED J. BROWN.

International President.

our local we are inclined to do so in an abstract way, as if we were guilty of some misdemeanor. Because of this I have come to the conclusion that the time has come to forget our differences and discuss this as a science.

The science of political economy or economics is the science which treats of the social organizations of want-satisfying activity and mainly that particular form of organization which involves the use of money. However, it is not my purpose to discuss the economic theory or general laws governing this fascinating subject. Suffice it to say it has a very decided relation to political science.

Social science treats of the foundations of the state and the principles of government. Political science includes an investigation into the nature of the state as the supreme agency of government for gaining and maintaining peace, order, security and justice among its people. It investigates also the nature, history and draws from its study the laws of growth and development of government. In its relation to sociology, political science inquires how a portion of society is governed and how a group of society is interrelated with another; it seeks also to correct the ills of mankind through recognized legal enactments. Sociology attempts a scientific study of society viewed as a group of individuals. Political science is limited in its scope to the function of the state to provide for the general welfare, in its relation to history. Social science uses the materials of history to explain the institutions of government.

This may be summed up in brief by saying, the function of political science is to explain the institutions of government and is concerned with that part of history which sheds light on the present structure of the state. Let me carry this on a little further. Political science has quite a history behind it.

Plato, a Greek philosopher, was born in Athens in May 429 B. C. Plato was endowed with a highly imaginative and emotional nature. He early began to write poems, but at the same time studied philosophy. When we turn to the ancient classic we find he proposes an ideal state. This is what Plato includes in his well-defined classes of people, defining his "Republic." In the first class should be the rulers of the state. The second class should be or consist of artisans, farmers, and industrial workers. To the third class should belong the soldiers and auxiliaries. Education was to be universal. Candidates for the ruling class were to be selected by a series of tests

at definite intervals after the completion of the required studies. To prevent avarice among them, the ruling class was to be deprived of personal property and to live at the expense of the state. They were to supervise education and marriage and pass laws to prevent the extremes of poverty and wealth.

You will notice Plato was conscious of the extreme wealth on the one side and the poor on the other. Consider a thinker as far back as 429 B. C., with the limited amount of industrial development at that period, to have ideas of objective science! I would suggest and recommend reading of "Plato's Republic." It will help clear the mist that has been placed before our eyes by those poison pen artists who want us to live in a static world.

We have quite a busy time these days checking up on the enemies of labor. Senator Tom Connally (Dem., Texas) and Congressman Howard Smith (Dem., Va.), those labor haters, take every advantage to impose shackles on all workers. It is very encouraging to read the statement coming from the executive council, a withering attack, branding the bill as bringing fascism to America. We, too, in No. 794, are on our toes. Our committee on legislation has proposed a joint committee between the A. F. of L. Illinois State Federation of Labor and the Illinois State Industrial Union Council, C. I. O. You will find the resolution enclosed.

"Whereas the winning of this war is necessary for the preservation of democracy and labor's rights; and

"Whereas the enemies of democracy in America are working relentlessly to defeat our war effort and destroy organized labor; and

"Whereas complete unity among the workers is absolutely essential if victory is to be attained in the near future; and

"Whereas this lack of unity in November, 1942, resulted in the election of many reactionaries to national and state assemblies; therefore be it

"Resolved, That Local No. 794, I. B. E. W., in its regular meeting, April 15, 1943, asks that the Illinois State Federation of Labor (A. F. of L.) and the Illinois State Industrial Union Council (C. I. O.) form a permanent joint legislative committee for the purpose of taking the necessary political action.

"Committee on Legislation and Resolutions:

"LOUIS GILLES,

"C. C. PERRY,

"HARRY COUDRY."

A final word: Railroad workers certainly have great patience. Now that the railroad magnates have submitted their encyclopedic report it should make good reading in the post war world. They can certainly draw out negotiations. They are past masters at stalling.

People's money invested in War Bonds will reassure our government and help win the war. Buy War Bonds!

W. S. McLAREN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 817, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Editor: Our letter in the April issue of our monthly magazine was devoted to the advances made by the railroad electrical workers during the past 25 years. This month we are devoting our letter to those international officers whose untiring efforts and indomitable courage made these results possible. Our late International President Jim Noonan; our late international secretary and great humanitarian, whose efforts in behalf of the underprivileged stand as a monument to his memory at Leonardtown, Md., "Chuck" Ford; the first international vice president in charge of railroads, Eddie Evans, who guided the destinies of the railroad electrical workers during one of the most tempestuous periods,

a period which might be properly called the reconstruction period following the strike of 1922. Brother Evans was succeeded by our late Brother C. J. McGlogan, whose ability, courage and foresight has placed the railroad electrical workers in the forefront of the labor movement on railroads, a man whose interest was not confined solely to the organization of a militant membership, he also zealously guarded our jurisdiction of work on railroads.

During the past 10 years we have had two international presidents who have demonstrated their sympathetic understanding of matters affecting our branch of the labor movement. Our present international president, Brother Ed Brown, during the past three years he has been in office, has justified his selection by the I. E. C. and his reelection by the delegates at the last convention held at St. Louis in 1941. We are not unmindful of the man who organized and assisted in the formation of Local Union No. 817, that raconteur par excellence, former International Vice President Ed Kloter. Now to a member of the International Office for whom we have always held the highest regard, a man who epitomizes every qualification that should be possessed by every individual who aspires to represent the wage earner. We are told that "in handling the affairs of any business organization, it is not intellect that tells so much as character, not brains so much as heart—not genius so much as self-control, patience and discipline." The man we are thinking of possesses all these attributes; his sincerity, his integrity, his candor, have endeared him to all who have had the opportunity to come in contact with him. Yes, you guessed it, I refer to the "war horse" of the International Organization, Brother Gus Bugniet, the hard-working international secretary.

On June 24, Local Union No. 817 will hold its regular biennial election of local union officers. There is no legitimate reason why every member should not avail himself of the opportunity of casting his ballot for the candidate whom he feels is the best qualified to handle the affairs of Local Union No. 817 for the coming two years. After the election is over and the majority have made their decision, get behind your local union officers and support them in their every effort. You can best demonstrate your interest in your local union by the prompt payment of dues, regular attendance at local union meetings, serving on committees when called upon to do so, by seeing that every one of your fellow workmen employed at your shop or seniority point is a member of the only bona fide labor organization that can legally represent the railroad electrical worker—the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

Despite the fact that the general chairman has been in office for a period of 19 months, he has not found time to visit more than one shop point in this jurisdiction, although there are 10 shop or seniority points where there are 25 or more members employed. In addition to his failure to visit these points the general chairman has not found time to meet with the local union executive board, although instructed to do so by International Vice President Duffy some three months ago. Unless the general chairman makes an honest attempt to meet with the local union executive board within the next 60 days we will call upon International President Ed Brown to exercise his authority under the provisions of the international constitution. We hope such steps will not be necessary.

JOHNNY MACK, P. S.

L. U. NO. 980, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor: Another month rolls around and it is time to contribute to this column again.

And it is a pleasure to do so, for through this medium of exchange a personal contact is established with the various locals of this International.

This local is still awaiting a decision of the National Labor Relations Board in regard to the recent hearing held in this city to determine the proper bargaining agent for the Virginia Electric & Power Co. employees. It is unfortunate that the governmental agencies withhold such decisions until some drastic action forces their hand. The men in this local have been very patient but it is becoming exceedingly hard to maintain a harmonious state when they are not getting the cooperation that they deserve.

Our fellow workers in Amalgamated Local No. 1177 had to go so far as to walk out on strike to get certification of their unit. In their negotiations several items had to be referred to the War Labor Board. Now this board has ignored its own set dates, to render a decision, for so long that the men in No. 1177 have had to take another strike vote in order to force action.

The government pleads with the working man for full cooperation in the war effort. How can they expect it if they will not properly cooperate with the working man?

I believe that it is generally agreed that only by rigid control of wages, salaries and living costs can inflation be prevented. Still when our President seeks to enforce this course Congress arises and says they agree on control of wages, but let any profits of this war be divided among the high salaried brackets, and thereby removes the President's \$25,000 ceiling.

This does not contribute to the war effort. The working man has been brow-beaten for a long time but now that he is coming into his own he is not going to allow himself easily to be forced back into serfdom.

Only through international organization can the working man hope to maintain and increase the equalities due him, and in this connection I would like to compliment the Norfolk Central Labor Union and its president, I. C. Welstad, and secretary, O. W. Herb, for the splendid job they are doing for labor in this section of the country.

Brother Welstad has been recognized for his contributions to labor by being elected secretary of the Virginia State Federation of Labor at the recent convention held in Roanoke, Va. We in Norfolk are very proud of this accomplishment.

Brother Welstad has been the guiding hand that has built the local Teamsters Union into the powerful organization that it is today. And with the proper cooperation of all the member locals he will do an equally fine job for the Norfolk Central Labor Union.

Brother Herb informs us that he will retire as press secretary of Local No. 734 and be succeeded by Brother Stowasser. We regret losing Brother Herb's very informative contributions but feel that Brother Stowasser will do an equally fine job in that capacity.

The Virginia Electric & Power Company has instituted a drive to secure the purchase of War Bonds by the payroll deduction plan by the employees. This local has been asked to assist in putting over the drive and we are pleased that the influence of this organization is being recognized even though the company does not recognize the organization itself.

President Norman of this local recently spent two days in Richmond, Va., at a company safety conference. We hope that he will have a lot of valuable information for us on his return.

Lineman Brother L. P. Kite was recently injured by contact with a 4,000-volt distribution line. We are happy to report that his condition is improving.

We have recently installed a transmission circuit here for 33 K. V. The cable section is about 4,000 feet long and it was manufactured by the Habirshaw Cable Co. and bore the label of Local No. 3. For their benefit we would like for them to know that it was almost completely installed by members of L. U. No. 980 under the supervision of Mr. Gambitta of Habirshaw. This cable is of the low pressure nitrogen-filled type, and Mr. Gambitta states that this is the highest voltage that is being used on this type of cable so I am sure that the industry will be interested in the success of this installation.

Hoping that I have not consumed too much of your space I will conclude with a sincere wish for the continued success and accomplishments of our good Brothers everywhere. Keep on buying War Bonds. It is the safest investment in our country.

H. C. COPELAND, R. S.

L. U. NO. 1002, TULSA, OKLA.

Editor: Well, I wrote one article, it was accepted and had at least one compliment from a member of L. U. No. 584, whose office is just across the hall from ours. He stuck his head in the door and said, "Well, Jack, I see you had an article in the WORKER. Well, at least it was better than L. U. No. 584 had, they didn't have any."

I am in somewhat of a bad humor today. I just finished reading a newspaper article that was slandering organized labor for slowing down production for the war effort. Recently one of the employees of the Oklahoma Ordnance Works, Chouteau, Okla., called and asked me to make an appointment for him that afternoon with an optician, due to the fact that he had an infection in his eye, was off from work that afternoon and did not want to lose a day's work the following day from this vital project. I took the telephone directory and called 10 opticians before I gave up. Each of them but one gave the same answer, "We are closed on Thursday afternoon." The other was out of town. I don't mean to condemn any profession, but if 10 of these linemen, who were working six 10-hour days a week, had declared a half holiday they would have been severely criticized, and some newspaper columnists could probably have worked it up to a strike. Maybe one eye of a linemen doesn't matter.

As far as racketeering and soliciting membership is concerned in this local, we have had numbers of requests for applications, and during our peak work period we had several groundmen working on permits, all of them knowing at the time that they were not eligible to become members until they had worked in this jurisdiction for at least six months and then if they desired to become a member, their membership was still to be decided by a vote of the local—and not one cent was charged for these permits.

Brother F. H. Shaughnessy, who was recently put on a pension by the I. B. E. W., received his first check last week. He has been an active member since 1903 and was presented with a 25-year gold lapel button at the last meeting. He remarked that every cent that he had ever paid into the I. B. E. W. had paid good dividends, and now they were paying him for the rest of his life.

JACK RILEY, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1098, PAWTUCKET, R. I.

Editor: "The Army and Navy have decided you are worthy of receiving the highest recognition for production which is within their power to bestow," Lieut.-Col. John C. Solberg, of the Army Engineers, told workers and officials of the Collyer Insulated Wire Company, Pawtucket, R. I., on April 30 at the



Leon Mathieu, business manager of L. U. No. 1098, and International Representative Walter J. Kenefick look over some of the equipment at the Collyer Insulated Wire plant after Army-Navy "E" award ceremony.

presentation of the Army-Navy "E" award for excellence in war production.

Other speakers at the impressive exercises which brought the coveted "E" award to the Pawtucket and Central Falls plants of the company included: Admiral Edward C. Kalbfus, one of fewer than 25 four-star admirals in American history; Governor J. Howard McGrath, Mayor Thomas P. McCoy, Robert C. Moeller, treasurer and general manager of the company, and Associate Justice Francis B. Condon of the Rhode Island Supreme Court, who was master of ceremonies.

Among invited guests were: John J. Regan, international vice president of the I. B. E. W., and Walter J. Kenefick, international representative.

Admiral Kalbfus told the assemblage: "There's a long, rough road ahead and it is likely to be good and bumpy over some of the stretches. None of us may safely relax our efforts."

Robert C. Moeller, in his address of acceptance for the company, stated that the patriotic enthusiasm of his workers was responsible for production records achieved without deviating from high standards of quality, and added: "The wheels of these plants run continuously, but today we pause to receive the distinguished guests who represent our government, our Army and Navy. They have come here to honor you and to publicly acknowledge the achievements of all men and women of the Collyer family. Again we pause to acknowledge with deep and abiding gratitude the great sacrifices our fighting boys are making for us, and it is our hope that the 200 whose names appear on the Collyer roll of honor will share with us in spirit the great honor bestowed upon us today. They, too, helped Collyer attain this coveted award."

The program opened with raising of the colors by a Navy color guard from the Newport Naval Training Station, and playing of the national anthem by a band under direction of Robert Gray.

The "E" banner was accepted for workers by John J. McCabe, president of Local No. 1098, INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, and Robert Perry, president of the Collyer Employees' Welfare Association. "E" pins, presented by Col. Solberg, were accepted for workers of the Pawtucket plant by Wilfred Beauvais and Hannah F.

Breen, and for Central Falls workers by James E. Quinton and Catherine A. Keegan.

Exercises were concluded with an ode, "Ballad for Americans," delivered by Rev. Francis Thompson of Cranston, and singing of "America" by the assembly with Maxey F. Bober directing.

The Collyer Insulated Wire Company was founded in 1892, and while it is not possible to give specific details as to production, it may be said the company was among the first to adapt its production and plant operations to wartime requirements.

J. J. MCCABE, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1160, MARION, IND.

Editor: Nothing much to talk about but rain. Our victory garden program has been held up due to excessive rains here in the "Hoosier State."

Your correspondent (who has just received his honorable discharge from the Army, being a bit over age) is proud to report that during the time he was serving Uncle Sam members of Local No. 1160 received the "E" award from our Army and Navy. Doesn't it make you feel a bit proud to wear the "E" pin? We also serve who do our best.

Local No. 1160 now has 365 men and women in the armed services. We are proud of them and hope they will all be back with us soon.

Sorry to report that Paul Thompson was unfortunate enough to run a drill through a couple fingers. Tuf luck, Paul! The moral is—let's all be more careful in the future. It can happen to you.

This is the first article relative to Local No. 1160 that has appeared for publication. We would like to make it much more interesting in the future issues. To do so we need your help. When you know of something that will be of interest to us, jot it down and bring it to "Ye Editor."

These are troublesome times but skies are a lot brighter than they were on December 7, 1941. To those who are inclined to worry about something beyond your control we would commend the story of Mark Twain when he was lying on his death bed in Hart-

ford, Conn. He said, "I'm an old man and I've had lots of troubles but most of them never happened."

Buy Bonds.

JAMES L. FITZPATRICK, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1216, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor: Victory gardening starts off our report for this month. Six Brothers, members of the WCCO transmitter staff, have had plots of ground allotted to each and are out each morning early to watch their gardening efforts sprout forth. Each plot is approximately 60 by 125 feet and all are located on the WCCO transmitter site. It is all good new ground and no doubt the boys will be plenty busy weeding and have a bit of cut-worm trouble in the near future. Won't be long, though, and the boys will be stopping to pick up their fresh vegetables on their way home from work. Congratulations to our six Brothers on their noble gardening effort.

Several changes have been negotiated in the WDGY contract. They apply mainly to working conditions and clarification of some clauses. The manpower situation, which has been rather acute at WDGY, is now cleared up, having obtained two new operators.

The girl operator trial at WMIN did not work out and they are now fully staffed with male technicians again. One of their operators is entering the service in October but by that time Brother Kermit Holmes, on leave of absence, will have returned. WMIN has asked their technician personnel not to take vacations this summer, but to accept double pay instead during the time they are working during their scheduled vacation period. This is due to the manpower shortage.

Votes of thanks were recorded at the May meeting to Brother Harry Siles, vice president, and Brother Arthur Peck, recording secretary, for their faithful service to Local No. 1216. Both have transferred their endeavors to other fields. Brother Neel McGinnis was appointed recording secretary until this coming June meeting when regular elections take place.

Unable to obtain trained technicians, WLOL Brothers are training men for control



HALIFAX DOCKYARD WAR WORKERS' UNION GETS CHARTER

Gerald Sullivan, president of Local No. 1133, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, receives from E. Ingles, at extreme right, of London, Ontario, first vice president of the I. B. E. W., the charter of the newly formed local of war workers which has been organized in H.M.C. Dockyard in Halifax, Nova Scotia. Others in the picture, from left to right, are: Winston Scott, vice president of the new local; I. W. Arms, recording secretary; M. L. Woodside, president of Local No. 1030, Halifax, and G. M. Conrad, president of Local No. 625, Halifax.

room operation who have had no previous radio experience. The men apply on their own time and are trained by the operator on duty. One of the trainees has been employed at WLOL, Dave Kieselhorst.

Brother Neel McGinnis was recently appointed maintenance supervisor at KSTP. Brother Roger Parker has moved to Chicago, having become a member of the Blue Network technical staff. Brother Bob Wallinder has become affiliated with technical staff of the Columbia Broadcasting System and is at present located at WCCO.

GENE BRAUTIGAM, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1258, DES MOINES, IOWA

Editor: Breaking a record of some sort, by having letters in two successive issues of the WORKER, this correspondent hesitates to mail this letter, yet I want to report the action taken at our last meeting. In line with the stand taken by our parent organization, this local voted to order the first case of 10,000 cigarettes bearing the union label sent to our armed forces abroad with the compliments of this local union. We, who work under the somewhat demanding strains of the broadcast game, have long appreciated the value of a smoke after a particularly exacting routine. And surely there can be no more demanding nor exacting work than that being handled by the boys "somewhere on the front." At the extremely low price for which these cigarettes are offered, surely even the least of us can afford at least one case. It's a very worthy cause.

Inasmuch as our next meeting will be the regular meeting at which the nomination and election of officers is scheduled, the group voted to hold it at one o'clock in the morning to enable all members to be present and exercise their franchise. Members working out in the state are invited to attend. A light lunch being promised as a special attraction.

Now that the Weather Man has finally seen the light and is no longer working "to the aid and comfort of the enemy," our victory gardens are showing signs of life and the battle of the hoe has been renewed with new vigor.

On May 25, another member left for service with the armed forces. It's now Tech. Sgt. Wm. Glynn, stationed at Pascagoula, Miss., with the Army Air Force anti-submarine command. Good luck, Bill!

Buy War Bonds.

F. E. BARTLETT, P. S.

WAR AND PEACE

(Continued from page 223)

The war has temporarily reversed this trend, but at the end of hostilities Pittsburgh will have tremendously expanded capacity for industrial and marine electrical installations. Only extensive reconversion operations, the development of new industrial plants and a projection of shipbuilding programs into the postwar period will prevent wide unemployment.

As to bituminous coal, the region has held a declining position in a declining industry since the late twenties. While the war is stimulating increased output of coal for the present, the study forecasts a resumption of the downward trend for the future.

Best prospects for the future lie in the glass manufacturing industry. Early the center of the American glass trade, Pittsburgh has fared well in this respect during the war.

The plate and window glass sections of the industry (in peacetime primarily dependent upon auto production and building construc-

tion) have found outlets in war uses. The glass container branch, which has experienced an expansion little short of phenomenal, faces a brilliant future.

By the very nature of the basic industries of the Pittsburgh area, postwar developments there are inextricably bound up with what ever happens to industry in general throughout the nation. If we go into a recession, this section will suffer greatly. Without extensive counteracting preparations unemployment will certainly be severe. If we have a high degree of industrial activity and prosperity, Pittsburgh's steel mills and industrial equipment plants will hum.

In any event there will be a transitional re-conversion period immediately following the cessation of war production, with a resultant demand for thousands of new jobs.

In Pittsburgh one of the most obvious potential solutions appears to be in the instigation of an extensive housing program. So great is the need that there is plenty of room for both private and public initiative. Local interests representing business and labor would be well advised to draw up project plans and sponsor well rounded home building campaigns as soon as war production begins to decline.

In other areas the specific community needs might be for improved educational or medical facilities, or for better roads, sewage disposal or transportation systems. Each community needs separate study and the preparation of plans which will both meet the particular requirements and, at the same time, cushion the shock of the war-to-peace transition.

"The final campaign of the war, the drive for sustained full employment and business prosperity," the foreword of the study declares, "may well prove to be the most difficult task that lies ahead. Much of the preparation can be made only in the local areas where the adjustments will occur. It is to be hoped that all the forces in each community will mobilize for this last campaign."

"Organized labor is one of these major forces. . . . Through the educational process of collective bargaining and labor-management committees, through collaboration with government war agencies, organized labor has come to realize that not only is the welfare of wage earners intimately bound up with national prosperity, and particularly with prosperity in the industry and locality where the wage earners make a living, but that labor has a definite contribution to make in building up and maintaining such prosperity."

So get going, boys! Make your plans now, if you want jobs when the war boom is over.

DIRKSEN BILL

(Continued from page 230)

efficient administration of federally-operated electric power activities.

Another defect of the bill is its failure



"JIFFY"
SOLDER DIPPER
SAVES PRECIOUS
SOLDER FOR WAR

Uses minimum on each joint. Solders 50 to 75 joints with one heat.

SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER
Send \$1.50 with this ad to
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Money Back if Not Satisfactory

KEY TO A PRACTICAL UNDERSTANDING OF ELECTRICITY



• AUDELS HANDY BOOK OF ELECTRICITY
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to reflect the fundamental distinctions between the exercise of government's sovereign powers and the exercise of its purely economic powers. These necessary distinctions are based upon centuries of human experience, and are a marked characteristic of democratic society. Yet the proposed bill would entangle these distinct and sometimes conflicting powers into a model of discordant derangement.

For example, both in law and economics, as well as in objectives and methods, the operations of the Securities and Exchange Commission are entirely different from those of the Bonneville Power Administration. The Securities and Exchange Commission exercises a sovereign regulatory authority directed to the conduct of men. The Bonneville Power Administration exercises an economic function directed to the control of the forces of nature. Different segments of the public are benefited by the separate agencies in entirely different ways. The legal authorities, responsibilities, liabilities and relationship of the top officials in the respective agencies are different with respect to their subordinates and the public, not only in degree, but different in the very nature of the origin of their authorities and liabilities. Similar distinctions exist between the Tennessee Valley Authority and, for instance, the Federal Power Commission.

Now, even if it were to be assumed, for the sake of argument and without regard to ascertainable fact, that the consolidation of the federal agencies engaged strictly in power activities were desirable, there would still remain a question concerning the wisdom of including the TVA in such a consolidation, because the TVA is only partially a power

project. In addition to its power activities, it is concerned with the maintenance of navigation channels, with the control of flood waters, with the development of fertilizers, with reforestation and with the conservation of land and the development of certain resources in the vicinity of its operations. The TVA is a tailor-made government corporation designed specifically to meet the needs and opportunities in the region of the Tennessee River Valley. Its record of good management and efficiency has been consistently admirable. To tie it into a conglomerate unit of mixed and ill-defined authority would not be an act in the interest of simplicity or efficiency or economy, but would seem to be an act of simple foolhardiness and boondoggling, without the boon.

The same distinctions apply in varying degree to many other of the agencies listed by Representative Dirksen. In most of these operating activities, where errors of judgment or policy are discovered, the responsibility can be placed and corrections can be initiated. Under the proposed merger, however, there could be no definite responsibility, and government administration would suffer the buck-passing and irresponsible management such as characterized too great a portion of the utility industry prior to the inauguration of the Public Utilities Holding Act and similar reforms.

The proposal to merge the functions of the various agencies engaged in power planning might be justified if the objective were merely the production of electric power for its own sake. Since that is not the objective, and since it will never be, the proposal to merge such planning units seems to reflect a lack of understanding of the essential nature of social planning. Electric power is merely one of a multitude of elements relevant to social planning. Raw materials, transportation facilities, mineral, petroleum, and agricultural resources, population and any number of other factors are all interrelated in intelligent social planning and there exists no justification in common sense for relegating power planning to a private asylum.

Nothing on earth is more complicated than man and his myriad relations to his fellow man and to the material world and to the Creator of them all. By necessity, therefore, the problems of good statesmanship are more complicated than simple arithmetic. If simplicity itself were the sole object of statesmanship our legislators might enact a law calling upon all people to "Do good and avoid evil;" and thereafter they could adjourn. But life is not that simple.

BRIGHT-COLORED SILK SASHES OUT OF PACK

(Continued from page 232)

den de wool is harried out onto spindles"—thin she wint on to tell me how durin' the long winter nights, be deft manipulation av shuttles an' treadle she weaved first the warp—the long threads up an' down the loom, thin the woof—the short threads across it, an' sure, Slim, the homespun cloth av thim days was well able to stand the hard wear it got.

She tould me how they made linen out av flax. They worked the flax down on a rough board with what was called a hatchel, thin spun it into fine threads on the small wheel, an' thin it was woven out on the loom into linen.

"You must have nearly everything you need right here on the farm, Mrs. La-Flamme."

"We 'ave to buy our coal oil an' som'

MEMBERS' LEATHER POCKET HOLDER



a
durable,
handsome
folder
to contain
Official
Receipts

(As long as present
supply lasts,
during emergency)
35 cents

groceries, Meester Casee, but I is mak' beeg tub of butter, an' Pierre is kill peeg or sheep, an' Jean is tak it down to de village in de canoe, or mebbe go roun' de road wit' de horse an' dem'crat, an' is mak' trade wit' de store for w'at we is want. We 'ave smoke house w'ere we is smoke feesh, an' cure bacon an' ham an' root house, deep down in de groun' covered wit' eart', w'ere de turnip an' de res of de root crop, dey is kip all winter an' not mak' for freeze. We 'ave ice all summer long in de ice house. De bread, w'at I is bake in de oven out doors, she is kip for long tam. We don' 'ave mooche monee but annyting we is not 'ave we is mak' trade for."

U. S. SUPREME COURT REBUKES BELL COMPANY

(Continued from page 221)

the circumstances, most of the employees "continued" their membership.

In opposing the Labor Board's order to get rid of the company union, the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company denied company domination, for the reason, among other things, that with the enactment of the NLRA the old association ceased to exist and a new one—with membership records, dues and everything, just like a real union—came into existence. And it fought the issue out all the way to the Supreme Court!

But note: The new constitution was not "ratified" by the members until February, 1936. In the meantime the company had entered into a "joint agreement" on September 3, 1935, which also provided for a check-off of association dues. If it was a new association the company had already dominated it before the members had had a chance to bring it into existence.

This conduct wasn't nearly as ingenious as might be expected from a Bell company. The idea had been anticipated by Congress. In House Report No. 1147 of the 74th Congress, referring to Section 8 (2) of the NLRA, it is stated:

"Collective bargaining is reduced to a sham when the employer sits on both sides

of the table by supporting a particular organization with which he deals. . . ."

True enough, it wasn't all one-sided. The company agreed not to use regular association meetings "for discussions of sales, safety practices, etc.," but "where the management wished to use the facilities of the association to broadcast information these meetings would be considered strictly as special meetings called by the management, the expense of which could be lawfully borne by them." It may be observed in passing that the Bell System has never complained about the expense of indoctrinating its employees. It has no occasion to complain about any expense, since the public generously pays it all, including the legal expenses incident to resisting the rights of its employees to the court of last appeal.

The minutes of the "new" association in 1936 referred to the annual meeting as the "17th annual meeting;" and in 1937, to the "18th annual meeting;" and in 1938, to the "19th annual meeting;" and in 1939, to the "20th annual meeting." By 1940 it had become evident that working people had some constitutional rights notwithstanding the contrary opinions of corporation lawyers and the Liberty League, and the company's employees were beginning to exercise these rights by joining the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS. It was in 1940 that the association had its constitution changed so that its preamble, which until then had shown the correct date of the association's founding in 1919, related falsely that it was founded on August 30, 1935. The 1940 meeting was referred to as the "Fifth annual meeting"—following the 20th annual meeting.

Now without any irreverence, even God cannot change a fact once it has occurred. Neither can the mighty Bell System.

Against such a background of company domination and the coercion of employees the Supreme Court unanimously upheld the National Labor Relations Board's order calling for the disestablishment of the company union and the cessation of unfair labor practices.

Inscription on Wood Plaque in Graveyard on Guadalcanal in Which Lie Approximately 1,400 of Our Service Men. The Author's Name Was Censored.

IN MEMORY

Here on this forsaken land
They lay in God's abode,
The boys who gave what they loved most
In order that we hold
The peace and freedom of our States,
Democracy that's true,
So we may live in peace again
Beyond the ocean blue.
They lived and loved their country
Just the same as you and I,
And gave their life in action
So our faith would never die.
May they be remembered
For that we're sure they shall
Here lie the boys, who fought so brave
On the Isle of Guadalcanal.

(Sent to the JOURNAL by a member of L. U. No. 59, Dallas, Texas, now on Guadalcanal.)

IN MEMORIAM

George Hepler, L. U. No. 22

Initiated March 17, 1916

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we record the passing of our worthy and esteemed Brother, George Hepler; and

Whereas we wish to extend to the members of his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in meeting assembled, stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother; that a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

ED HASSEL,
L. W. ROPER,
B. F. WILLIAMS,
P. E. MALMQUIST,

Omaha, Nebr.

Committee

Carl Goeltz, L. U. No. 276

Initiated August 5, 1937

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 276, record the passing of Brother Carl Goeltz; and

Whereas we wish to extend to the members of his family our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in meeting assembled, stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and a copy sent to his bereaved family, and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication.

LAURENCE MOEN,
E. C. LEE,
RICHARD OLSON,

Superior, Wis.

Committee

Herbert Sutherland, Jr., L. U. No. 39

Initiated May 28, 1935

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 39, record the passing of our esteemed member, Brother Herbert Sutherland, Jr.; therefore be it

Resolved, That in tribute to his memory, that we as a body in meeting assembled, stand in silence for a period of one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the family and relatives of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the late Brother, that a copy be spread upon the minutes of L. U. No. 39, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. No. 39 be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to our departed Brother.

J. McKAY,
W. BAUMAN,
W. ROLFES,

Cleveland, Ohio.

Committee

Frederick H. Times, L. U. No. 6

Initiated November 16, 1940

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Frederick H. Times, who has been a true and loyal Brother of L. U. No. 6; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother, that they be spread in full upon the minutes of L. U. No. 6, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute and our charter be draped for 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

J. NUNAN,
C. FOEHN,
H. MADDEN,

San Francisco, Calif.

Committee

Dudley Norton, L. U. No. 17

Reinitiated July 2, 1941

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 17, record the passing away of Brother Dudley Norton, whose death occurred on April 26, 1943.

Whereas we wish to express to his family our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

H. E. CUNNINGHAM,
C. A. REEVES,
JOHN J. McHUGH,

Detroit, Mich.

Committee

Charles E. McDonald, L. U. No. 150

Initiated October 3, 1923

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 150, record the passing of our Brother, Charles E. McDonald, who for many years has been a true and loyal member; and

Whereas it is our desire to recognize our loss in the passing of Brother McDonald and express our appreciation of his loyalty to the cause of our Brotherhood; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our deepest sympathy to his loved ones in their hour of bereavement, that we send a copy of these resolutions to his family, that we spread a copy on the minutes of our local union, that a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that we drape our charter for a period of 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

HAROLD P. JOERG,
W. A. SCHROEDER,

Waukegan, Ill.

Committee

Marion V. Cook, L. U. No. 1000

Initiated January 16, 1942

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local 1000, record the untimely accident that caused the death of our friend and worthy Brother, Marion V. Cook; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his wife and relatives our sincerest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

JOHN ELLIS,
RALPH HUFFMAN,
FRANCES WHEELER,

Marion, Ind.

Committee

Louis Dittmaier, L. U. No. 965

Initiated October 1, 1939

It is with deepest regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 965, record the passing of our late Brother, Louis Dittmaier; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, that a copy be sent to his bereaved family, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

H. A. HARPOLD,

Beaver Dam, Wis.

Financial Secretary

Harvey A. Kisow, L. U. No. 965

Initiated November 30, 1937, in L. U. No. 974

It is with deepest regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 965, record the passing of our late Brother, Harvey A. Kisow; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, that a copy be sent to his bereaved family, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

H. A. HARPOLD,

Beaver Dam, Wis.

Financial Secretary

Roy E. Bowen, L. U. No. 39

Reinitiated August 29, 1935

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 39, record the passing of our esteemed member, Brother Roy E. Bowen; therefore be it

Resolved, That in tribute to his memory, that we as a body in meeting assembled, stand in silence for a period of one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the family and relatives of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the late Brother, that a copy be spread upon the minutes of L. U. No. 39, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. No. 39 be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to our departed Brother.

J. McKAY,
W. BAUMAN,
W. ROLFES,

Cleveland, Ohio.

Committee

James Y. McQuade, L. U. No. 66

Initiated June 1, 1939

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 66, record the passing of Brother James Y. McQuade; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes, a copy be sent to his family, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

M. A. McMILLIAN,
F. J. FEYERER,
R. I. McDONALD,

Houston, Texas.

Committee

L. N. Green, L. U. No. 461

Initiated May 20, 1942

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 461, record the death of Brother L. N. Green; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to the family of our Brother in this time of their great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and that our charter be draped for 30 days.

L. PAUL KRUMLAUF,
J. L. QUIRIN,
L. M. MARSHALL,
ED BACH,

Aurora, Ill.

Committee

C. C. Simpson, L. U. No. 613

Reinitiated December 6, 1923

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 613, record the passing of our esteemed member, Brother C. C. Simpson; therefore be it

Resolved, That in tribute to his memory, we, as a body in meeting assembled, stand in silence for a period of one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the family and relatives of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the late Brother; that a copy be spread upon the minutes of L. U. No. 613, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

W. O. TORBETT,
F. L. MCINTOSH,
E. W. MCGEE,

Atlanta, Ga.

Committee

John T. Kelly, L. U. No. 1314

Initiated June 26, 1942

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, we, the members of L. U. No. 1314, record the death, on April 9, of our departed friend and Brother, John T. Kelly.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

W. W. GOMINGER,

South Amboy, N. J.

Recording Secretary

James Edward Searles, L. U. No. 567*Initiated July 23, 1916, in L. U. No. 333*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, James Edward Searles; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Searles, L. U. No. 567 has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local No. 567 recognizes its great loss in the death of Brother Searles and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That L. U. No. 567 tender its sincere sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our L. U. No. 567, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

A. F. EAGLES,
JOSEPH McLAUGH,
PHILIP LIBBY,

Portland, Maine. Committee

Spencer H. Fennell, L. U. No. 11*Initiated June 17, 1941, in L. U. No. 418*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother and friend, Spencer H. Fennell; and

Whereas L. U. No. 11 has lost in the passing of Brother Fennell a true and devoted member, a loyal friend, most highly esteemed by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother, and that a copy be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and that a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that we stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory.

D. W. LADD,
CHARLES P. CRAWFORD,
DON B. ZEHNER,

Los Angeles, Calif. Committee

Emanuel Vaccariello, L. U. No. 11*Initiated July 11, 1919, in L. U. No. 418*

With sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, we, the members of L. U. No. 11, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Emanuel Vaccariello.

Whereas L. U. No. 11 has lost in the passing of Brother Vaccariello one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this local stand in meditative silence for one minute, and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days as a mark of respect to him; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our meeting.

L. R. BARNES,
W. R. BOYLES,
W. W. WILKINSON,

Los Angeles, Calif. Committee

Fred L. Brasington, L. U. No. 53*Initiated February 15, 1942*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Fred L. Brasington; and

Whereas in the passing of Brother Brasington, L. U. No. 53 has lost a true and loyal member whose kind deeds and noble character will be remembered most by those who knew him best; be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy and sorrow to his bereaved family and relatives in their dark hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of L. U. No. 53 and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that we stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to the memory of our late Brother Brasington.

JOSEPH CLOUGHLEY,
E. D. McGOWAN,
H. L. SCHONE,

Kansas City, Mo. Committee

Louis Drennen, L. U. No. 575*Initiated April 24, 1911*

With a sincere feeling of deep sorrow and regret, we, the members of L. U. No. 575, record the passing of our friend and Brother, who recently transferred to L. U. No. 466.

Whereas those of us who knew him best, knew him to be loyal to this organization and considerate of his fellowmen; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family, expressing to them our sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on the minutes of our meeting, and a copy sent to the Journal for publication.

N. L. BOREN,
C. E. SHULTZ,
A. J. CUMMINS,

Portsmouth, Ohio. Committee

James E. Pepper, L. U. No. 758*Initiated October 9, 1936*

It is with deepest sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 758, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of our Brother, Captain James E. Pepper, who gave his life in the service of his country. We wish to extend to the members of his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we as a body in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; that a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter and honor roll be draped for a period of 30 days.

G. R. AUSTIN,
MERRILL S. WILSON,
HOWARD D. TRIPP,

Glasgow, Mont. Committee

Marshall Medeiros, L. U. No. 1260*Initiated October 11, 1942*

We, the members of L. U. No. 1260, with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, record the untimely passing of our true and loyal Brother, Marshall Medeiros, who was called from us.

Whereas we wish to extend to the bereaved family of our departed Brother our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in their hour of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our local meeting, a copy sent to the family, and a copy sent to the Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

WILLIAM JACINTH,
Honolulu, Hawaii. Recording Secretary

William Schroeder, L. U. No. 23*Initiated March 30, 1937, in L. U. No. 110*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, on April 25, 1943, called to eternal rest our worthy Brother, William Schroeder;

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of their loved one; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

E. GALLAGHER,
St. Paul, Minn. Recording Secretary

Forman Layton, L. U. No. 1309*Initiated February 17, 1942*

Whereas we record with sorrow and regret the passing on April 23, 1943, of Brother Forman Layton; and

Whereas we wish to express to his family and relatives our deepest sympathy; be it

Resolved, That at our next meeting we stand in silence for one minute in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local and a copy be sent to our Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

M. R. FELDMANN,
Asbury Park, N. J. Press Secretary

William J. Shand, L. U. No. 864*Initiated May 21, 1925*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 864, record the passing of Brother William J. Shand; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory and stand in silent prayer for one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting and that a copy be sent to his bereaved family and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication.

R. A. WILLIAMS,
JOHN WALKER,
WILLIAM ARMONAITIS,

Jersey City, N. J. Committee

George William Souslin, L. U. No. 981*Initiated May 1, 1942*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 981, record the passing of our Brother, George William Souslin, on May 11, 1943; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting; that a copy be sent to his bereaved family and a copy be sent to the official Journal of this Brotherhood for publication.

HOMER PETTY,

Lancaster, Ohio. Recording Secretary

Dorothy Crawford, L. U. No. 1005*Initiated July 13, 1939*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 1005, record the passing of our Sister, Dorothy Crawford. At the time of her death, Sister Crawford served as financial secretary.

Whereas it is our desire to pay just tribute to her memory; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to her relatives and friends; that we drape our charter for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers for publication.

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute at our next meeting as a tribute to her memory.

MAE CONYERS HEALY,
New York, N. Y. Recording Secretary

Mildred Stacy, L. U. No. 713*Initiated January 28, 1942*

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 713, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of Sister Mildred Stacy; and

Whereas we wish to extend to the members of her family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to her memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to her bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

BETTY FOLEY,
PAULINE POWROZEK,
MAY VIGGIANO,

Chicago, Ill. Committee

Oscar O. Springborg, L. U. No. 886*Initiated May 2, 1939*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst Brother Oscar O. Springborg; and

Whereas the passing of this Brother to his eternal reward has deprived L. U. No. 886 of a loyal and respected member; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we at this time express our sympathy to the family of Brother O. O. Springborg in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union, a copy sent to the family of the late Brother, and a copy sent to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal.

EMIL BAEYEN,
Minneapolis, Minn. Financial Secretary

E. O. Englin, L. U. No. 1155*Reinitiated March 3, 1940*

In sorrow, the membership of L. U. No. 1155 record the passing onward of Brother E. O. Englin.

To his loved ones we express our fraternal sympathy in the loss which we share with them, for we shall miss a valued Brother.

J. J. MALONEY,

Willmar, Minn.

Financial Secretary

James H. Kerlin, L. U. No. 18*Reinitiated May 1, 1941*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst Brother James H. Kerlin; and

Whereas the passing of this Brother to his eternal reward has deprived L. U. No. 18 of a loyal and respected member; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we at this time express our condolences to the family of Brother Kerlin in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union, a copy sent to the family of the late Brother Kerlin, and a copy to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal.

Requiescat in pace.

J. E. HORNE,

F. W. BARTHOLOMEW,

R. H. BUSH,

Los Angeles, Calif.

Committee

Barney Hughes, L. U. No. 611*Initiated January 26, 1938*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst Brother Barney Hughes; and

Whereas the passing of this Brother to his eternal reward has deprived L. U. No. 611 of a loyal and respected member; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we at this time express our condolences to the family of Brother Hughes in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union, a copy sent to the family of the late Brother Hughes, and a copy to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal.

Requiescat in pace.

ELMER ZEMKE,

SHELBY HENDRIX,

Albuquerque, N. Mex.

Committee

E. F. Kahl, L. U. No. 702*Initiated November 1, 1922, in L. U. No. 703*

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 702, record the passing of our Brother, E. F. Kahl, who passed away April 11, 1943; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the I. B. E. W. Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

H. E. NUNN,

J. O. JONES,

VERNON SPENCER,

West Frankfort, Ill.

Committee

Joseph P. Klesinger, L. U. No. 864*Initiated March 6, 1928*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 864, record the passing of Brother Joseph P. Klesinger; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory and stand in silent prayer for one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and that a copy be sent to his bereaved family and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication.

R. A. WILLIAMS,

JOHN WALKER,

WILLIAM ARMONAITIS,

Jersey City, N. J.

Committee

Wesley Lee Russell, L. U. No. 479*Initiated March 10, 1941*

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 479, record the passing of our friend and Brother, Wesley Lee Russell.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape the charter for a period of 30 days and that copies of these resolutions be sent to his family, to the Journal for publication, and a copy entered into the minutes of our local.

O. W. LATIL,

W. L. HOLST,

ED WHEAT,

FLOYD NALL,

Beaumont, Texas.

Committee

John Malverne, L. U. No. 610*Initiated May 3, 1937*

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we record the death of Brother John Malverne. Whereas we wish to extend to his wife and relatives our deepest sympathy; be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of our local union, that a copy be sent to the Journal for publication and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

LEE HYLAND,

JOSEPH WOLFE,

JOSEPH A. SMITH,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Committee

Frank Herring, L. U. No. 6*Reinitiated June 5, 1926*

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Frank Herring, who has been a true and loyal Brother of L. U. No. 6; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother, that they be spread in full upon the minutes of L. U. No. 6, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute, and our charter be draped for 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

J. NUNAN,

C. FOEHN,

H. MADDEN,

San Francisco, Calif.

Committee

William C. Meade, L. U. No. 9*Initiated September 26, 1902, in L. U. No. 171***John F. O'Neill, I. O.***Initiated October 30, 1925***James C. Bohan, L. U. No. 9***Initiated October 20, 1941***Burton P. Lamb, L. U. No. 9***Initiated November 3, 1934***Bert Parr, L. U. No. 9***Initiated April 11, 1935***Leonard F. White, L. U. No. 9***Initiated August 1, 1938***W. Clyde Dennis, L. U. No. 9***Initiated July 23, 1934*

It is with great sorrow that L. U. No. 9 makes note of the death of its seven members whose names are recorded above.

These men were known by the membership of Local Union No. 9 for their high conception of unionism, and as members of our Brotherhood for their fine example in pursuing these aims.

Their real devotion to our craft and its problems proved a great incentive to all of our Brothers, and they will long be remembered for their encouragement and their deeds in our behalf.

Whereas we deem it fitting and proper that the members of L. U. No. 9 offer this tribute to their memories for their loyalty to our Brotherhood and country, their faithfulness to their Brothers and friends; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sincere sympathy of the membership of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is hereby extended to their bereaved families.

C. A. DALTON,

E. E. SAGER,

HARRY SLATER,

Chicago, Ill.

Committee

C. W. Anderson, L. U. No. 1155*Initiated August 1, 1940*

Greater love has no man than one who lays down his life for another.

With this thought in mind we, the members of L. U. No. 1155, record the passing of Sergeant C. W. (Cliff) Anderson, a loyal member, loyal to his home and country, and we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his loved ones and friends our heartfelt sympathy in their loss.

J. J. MALONEY,

Willmar, Minn.

Financial Secretary

O. A. Walker, L. U. No. 479*Reinitiated May 4, 1926*

Whereas it has pleased our infinite and all-wise Ruler of the Universe to take from us an outstanding member and beloved Brother, O. A. Walker;

Whereas by his untimely death, his wife has lost a devoted husband, the local union a beloved and outstanding Brother, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers a most devoted and ceaseless worker in behalf of his membership, giving at all times every ounce of his energy and every faculty that he possessed to improve the conditions of those who worked at the trade of his craft; be it

Resolved, That in the passing of Brother Walker all labor has lost a leader whose loss will be felt through the territory in which he worked.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect and esteem in which this Brother is held, that the Charter of Local Union No. 479 be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved wife, a copy be forwarded to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

O. W. LATIL,

W. L. HOLST,

ED WHEAT,

FLOYD NALL,

Beaumont, Texas.

Committee

John Homer Marble, L. U. No. 479*Initiated November 20, 1942*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 479, record the passing of our Brother, John Homer Marble; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting; that a copy be sent to the Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

O. W. LATIL,

W. L. HOLST,

ED WHEAT,

FLOYD NALL,

Beaumont, Texas.

Committee

Andrew Ross, L. U. No. 213*Initiated May 11, 1911, in L. U. No. 458*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 213, record the passing away of Brother Andrew Ross, whose death occurred on April 12, 1943; and

Whereas we wish to express to his family our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

F. PLANTEC,

G. GEE,

G. TOLHURST,

Vancouver, B. C.

Committee

Arthur M. Cannon, L. U. No. 675*Reinitiated December 15, 1914*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to summon from our midst, on May 1, 1943, our esteemed and loyal Brother, Arthur M. Cannon, a charter member of L. U. No. 675; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved family our profound and sincere sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that copies of these resolutions be sent to his family, to the Journal for publication, and a copy entered into the minutes of this local union.

LESLIE G. RANKIN,

JOSEPH RUBEL,

JAMES H. HOLTAWAY,

RUSSELL ZINGLER,

SHERMAN G. KISNER,

Elizabeth, N. J.

Committee

James H. Brumley, L. U. No. 175*Initiated March 16, 1942*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 175, record the passing of Brother James H. Brumley, on April 21, 1943. Although Brother Brumley had only been a member of the Brotherhood for a little more than a year, he had proved himself a true and loyal addition to our membership.

We wish to extend our deepest sympathy to his family and relatives; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory and stand in silent prayer for one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, that a copy be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy sent to the Labor World for publication, and also a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal.

E. E. CROSBY,
W. C. HARRIS,
R. W. CASSELL,

Chattanooga, Tenn.

John Marvin, L. U. No. 23*Initiated March 30, 1937, in L. U. No. 110*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, on April 24, 1943, called to eternal rest our worthy Brother, John Marvin;

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of their loved one; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

E. GALLAGHER,
Recording Secretary

St. Paul, Minn.

George C. Dunagan, L. U. No. 816*Initiated February 9, 1924, in L. U. No. 558*

With great loss to ourselves and deep sympathy to his family and many friends, L. U. No. 816 sorrowfully records the demise of Brother George C. Dunagan.

Although he was chief electrician at the Kentucky Dam project, TVA, he was also our Brother, for he came personally to our local and deposited his traveler.

Those of us who had the privilege of working for him on this and previous projects feel their loss keenly; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

RAY S. SHEPARD,
SAM BEASLEY,
J. A. McKAY,
J. R. BLANKENSHIP,

Paducah, Ky.

Joe DeGeare, L. U. No. 1141*Initiated November 28, 1941*

It is with deep sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 1141, record the death of Brother Joe DeGeare, who passed from our midst May 21, 1943.

Whereas in the death of Brother DeGeare we feel the loss of a sincere friend and a loyal member; and

Whereas it is our desire to express to his family and relatives our deepest sympathy in this hour of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy be forwarded to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of Brother DeGeare.

N. E. WREN,
M. H. RINO,
F. D. BARBER,

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Charles Durall, L. U. No. 408*Initiated April 21, 1914, in L. U. No. 709*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 408, mourn the passing of Charles Durall; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his mem-

ory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes, and a copy sent to our organization's Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

T. C. MUELLER,

Missoula, Mont.

Recording Secretary

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM MAY 1, TO MAY 31, 1943

L. U.	Name	Amount
I. O. (702)	F. E. Kildoo	\$825.00
134	P. J. Sullivan	1,000.00
I. O. (17)	W. L. Snyder	875.00
I. O. (145)	L. D. Bornhoeft	1,000.00
161	C. C. Purple	666.66
1245	O. D. Fincher	475.00
I. O. (125)	F. W. Turney	1,000.00
889	R. L. Cortopassi	300.00
1155	E. O. Englin	650.00
76	D. J. Davis	1,000.00
1245	R. Weller	825.00
23	Wm. Schroeder	1,000.00
870	E. E. Rice	1,000.00
22	Geo. Hepler	1,000.00
461	L. N. Green	300.00
I. O. (11)	E. Vaccariello	1,000.00
434	J. W. Shirley	475.00
567	E. J. Searles	1,000.00
I. O. (817)	T. C. Hardy	1,000.00
621	W. J. Benshoff	1,000.00
I. O. (25)	J. W. Shakespeare	475.00
816	G. C. Dunagan	1,000.00
9	W. C. Meade	1,000.00
702	P. Yerly	1,000.00
403	T. T. Price	650.00
160	W. A. Edwards	1,000.00
886	O. O. Springborg	825.00
I. O. (3)	W. E. Sheaffer	1,000.00
I. O. (817)	A. J. Soper	1,000.00
9	C. Dennis	1,000.00
610	J. C. Malverne	825.00
675	A. Cannon	1,000.00
734	L. White	1,000.00
716	F. J. Spohrer	1,000.00
26	B. O. Watson	1,000.00
439	V. A. Martin	1,000.00
1316	J. C. Short	300.00
125	L. C. King	300.00
595	P. B. Artis	475.00
I. O. (3)	J. Hocking	1,000.00
210	J. Kershaw	1,000.00
623	J. E. Gleason	1,000.00
965	H. A. Kiskow	1,000.00
396	Sidney Stevenson	1,000.00
6	F. G. Herring	1,000.00
77	N. H. Wilson	1,000.00
702	E. F. Kahl	1,000.00
I. O. (9)	B. Pfefferle	1,000.00
8	A. R. Sampsell	1,000.00
5	John A. Herr	1,000.00
I. O. (260)	W. E. Dray	1,000.00
702	R. D. Todd	825.00
I. O. (1155)	C. W. Anderson	475.00
245	W. F. Halland	1,000.00
421	H. H. Hoitt	650.00
I. O. (9)	S. W. Pierce	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	A. G. Crowley	1,000.00
103	Joseph Jacobs	300.00
177	P. H. White	825.00
613	C. C. Simpson	1,000.00
702	G. M. Walker	825.00
716	C. E. Gauntt	500.00
1152	E. W. Burkhardt	650.00
269	J. Behm	1,000.00
509	J. H. Young	300.00
58	Chas. Melville	1,000.00
134	T. J. McCarthy	1,000.00
864	W. J. Shand	1,000.00

L. U.	Name	Amount
408	C. M. Durall	1,000.00
17	C. M. Hedgecock	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	E. Stephan	1,000.00
134	H. L. Sparks	1,000.00
813	G. P. Ruddell	150.00
702	E. Richert	150.00
66	V. E. Bemusdoffer	150.00
124	C. C. Hageman	150.00
503	Geo. Palmer	150.00
160	H. A. Addington	150.00
230	H. Alexander	1,000.00
213	L. R. Steel	1,000.00
		\$64,491.66

STALIN ABOLISHES THIRD INTERNATIONAL

(Continued from page 231)

The abolishment of the Third International by Joseph Stalin may have practical effect on American labor policies. During the course of the last year Sir Walter Citrine has made several trips to the United States to confer with A. F. of L. leaders. His purpose was to set up a committee composed of Russian trade unions, British trade unions and American trade unions. This committee was to work for greater international labor unity. The reply of the A. F. of L. to Mr. Citrine's proposal was the A. F. of L. would not participate directly in such a committee because the Russian labor movement was not free, but would cooperate fully with British trade unionists, and be willing to permit the British trade unions in turn to cooperate with Russian trade unions.

WOUNDED YANK GETS UNION LABEL KIT

(Continued from page 228)

Label Trades 'tends to its regular business, which is boosting the union label, shop card and button. Every week it sends out its news releases, editorials and cartoons to all labor weeklies and official monthly journals, and it is always ready to prepare special articles for annual editions, also for magazines and papers outside the labor press.

You are probably able to recognize at a glance the various insignia of the unions connected with the department—most of them, anyway. This is because the department has steadily plugged away, supplying cuts of these emblems and encouraging the labor press to feature them. They are also all illustrated in the handsome catalogue-directory published annually, in which each trade is given space to show the consumer how to obtain union-made products or services. It is the official union label buyers' guide.

To carry this information right into practical use, the department continually encourages the organization of local union label leagues or committees, which issue their local guides, showing the stores where fair merchandise may be obtained, and the shops where union services are available; hold union label exhibits and union label weeks.

Because women do 85 to 90 per cent of the purchasing for the American family, the department recognizes that the wives of union men are its most valuable, select audience. In April, 1936, it brought together representatives of the women's auxiliaries of various unions affiliated with the A. F. of L., and also of the standard railway unions, and organized them into the American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor. This group held its first annual convention at Cincinnati in May, 1938, where at the same time was held a huge A. F. of L. union label show. It is, of course, out of the question to hold such a gathering at this time, but the foundation is laid for a rousing campaign when the war ends.

LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM APRIL 12, 1943, INC. MAY 10, 1943

L. U. B-1—	220096 221820 143251 143380 B 198506 198538 221659 221700 227235 227300 273694 273750 472113 472158 510571 510770 B 516211 516392 B 518206 518250 798411 798465 798751 799060 B 801751 801780 838354 838500 987001 987073	L. U. 16—	528592 528750 691096 691500 777001 777253 914071 914250 926251 926265 982501 982505 B-17—B 131135 131139 421901 422250 447163 447166 B 842551 843715 905251 905510 B-18—B 12462 12677 B 12751 12808 B 406218 406281 469089 469088 470751 471303 740270 740304 740514 740534 767123 767250	L. U. B-56—	110971 111000 B 268421 268428 710101 710135 B 930361 930447 B-57—B 137229 137234 250637 250640 780951 781131 B 967361 968190 481680 481948 510144 510149 799509 799674 380917 380918 595266 595372 122416 122419 129716 129900 305131 305222 988081 988500	L. U. 104—	106611 106623 307421 307780 804955 804956 B-105— B 309580 309590 316621 316639 305974 306000 964487 964488 B-107—152471 152488 B 196525 196527 276968 277055 B 10871 510881 411353 412532 693709 693713 769816 769885 149757 150090 761290 761310 897001 897032	L. U. 177—	48572 48738 258591 260220 317347 317390 674471 674480 345915 345936 342301 342353 614687 614734 693151 693200 32758 32835 323391 323400 341101 341205 403561 403615 642601 642792 688546 688550 599381 599399 153499 153530 2979 3000 254924 254931 900751 900799 242738 242862 422143 422250 699751 699871 927785 927788 104920 105109 418443 418510 474169 474171 484501 484516 155946 155946 4521 44720 122085 B-196—123403 123404 535324 535380 B 764328 764357 B 813693 813750 B 928501 928650 307239 307240 679422 679447 521402 521470 152677 152970 274149 274500 316955 316985 B 401616 401685 B 478466 478486 750096 750016 812251 812271 901571 901570 952938 952954 625798 625832 583018 583035 748378 748379 650416 650421 675431 675632 12535 258320 387566 387595 114483 114487 226983 226984 B-212—228350 228356 705157 705482 B 747167 747228 62502 62519 31848 31864 B 396065 B 471862 471868 662251 662544 647850 647977 759632 759750 24053 24054 304679 304692 444459 444650 579014 B-216—151153 151159 B 752012 752013 B-220—216422 216491 B 344750 B 716466 7498 734254 734267 767650 767736 B-224—696419 696558 842251 842292 656681 656755 193204 193205 B-227— B 463855 463867 721068 725005 36205 36216 154298 154426 155841 155968 265981 266011 B-232—227597 227598 B 291914 B 462303 462310 604401 604431 691187 691192 773122 773155 385722 385736 990638 990662 119943 119952 B-244—B 16528 16556 140176 140250 684001 684016 61501 62070 400982 400984 B-248— B 525629 525670 608053 608058 697994 698024 B-249— B 713928 713994 761288 761324 232 23216 243178 243216 734541 734565 348001 348006 595120 747679 747693	L. 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B-258—B 80701 80703 739343 739369 B 757796 757800 38990 39000 500534 500537 856501 856514 B-260—46025 46046 B 328265 328266 B 587562 587575 33181 33210 359521 359790 741741 741765 766658 766660 B-266— B 350080 350081 368561 368575 643422 B 817261 817329 184148 184214 91517 91520 16501 16509 543651 543750 820571 820576 B-272— B 303911 303912 B 475499 475510 B-273— B 732337 732420 295028 295072 673898 673898 B-277—319411 319500 350931 351000 378091 378057 380131 380250 500251 500260 462601 463310 548251 549420 467390 467390 521288 669965 670059 625394 625397 714165 714208 B 761044 761053 311210 311211 848777 848813 171601 171627 331713 331715 659751 659885 645971 645970 319212 319510 552068 552148 162143 162147 343551 343560 757245 757285 52736 B-288—B 221186 221196 258182 258227 B-289— B 215598 215517 448783 448804 649083 305141 305148 182371 182380 427435 427500 752422 752429 791251 791377 B 899179 899180 676742 670759 735152 735154 697111 697145 805111 805144 57400 57407 B-297—737021 737023 B-300—325092 325193 712662 99031 727078 B-302— B 274257 274262 331439 331444 393937 403899 404646 405000 405774 405919 B 476911 476927 842832 843000 844501 844500 922501 923315 923251 923315 B 767431 767439 B-304— B 86436 86475 769093 769104 778731 779200 414591 414662 91324 616516 689575 689582 726001 726017 799880 750000 45203 45208 B 211517 211518 404024 404035 405001 405048 406501 406506 408716 408800 408420 408700 453223 453235 568184 568238 891967 891978 960553 960558 50262 82279 82373 42506 42510 348638 348703 293817 293818 360751 361787 673259 673292	L. U. B-316—B 87054 87065 B 339096 339097 915804 915883 317—227159 227250 228127 228148 284789 284944 480885 480942 701521 702684 702946 703050 704251 705310 706501 706719 958196 958500 485700 485799 88321 88326 184685 184802 685525 685556 970546 970609 1721 1730 254668 254671 1919 1921 46676 46821 310535 310578 142988 142994 77164 77165 682348 682407 750642 750647 18188 18503 208050 208052 723212 723219 B-327—B 15710 15743 B 298573 298580 731538 731541 285497 285567 580507 580585 674797 674921 317955 313883 313888 551371 551454 600899 600911 28628 256505 256875 622212 622235 709657 709658 733151 733184 21219 21238 47555 147640 84446 84449 766311 766411 487665 487674 553813 553728 642357 642370 877149 877281 30406 435066 435116 810519 810589 40926 598953 598973 B 305147 305148 405935 405969 B 821340 821380 107394 107400 367201 367202 450985 450986 B 866327 866355 B-346—696540 696552 B-347—862917 862928 B-348—123296 123297 329210 329211 541725 541840 B 675518 675535 174091 174091 315001 315240 503554 503560 633001 633420 680990 681000 43993 44045 46142 46145 344641 344900 617691 617693 14251 14467 801498 801495 B-355—B 79801 79824 411253 411271 B-356—98546 98569 B-357— B 285105 285113 287111 287933 288120 288351 476261 476271 529321 529325 812751 812752 830551 830676 336570 336600 722671 73159 B 317628 317630 B 673175 673213 704208 704214 747319 747407 78613 78721 336155 336157 278832 278875 11304 11314 438527 438531 783001 783069 101903 101929 614499 614578 664715 664718 748744 748789 231121 231354 337292 337343 495178 495228
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B-372-	55389	55397	L. U.	B-465-	(Cont.)	L. U.	547-	100165	100200	L. U.	953871	953907	L. U.	697-	(Cont.)	L. U.	B-769-	B 51013	51433	859-	398741	398910			
B-372-	276387	276393			914252	914253		614936	614937	B-622-				290251	299303		B 143296	145339			607464	607467			
B-372-	328589	328685	466-		221876	222000		739201	739206		B 370505			B-699-	501025	501060		249768	249780	860-	571999	572000			
	704908	704955			510001	510062	549-	124758	124762		672080	672085		B 614122	614211		777-	77851	77852		75005	751071			
373-	421703	421739			613793		549-	382741	382740	623-	120444	120464		700-	400871	400913	774-	338293	338598	861-	498347	498553			
	723472	723477	467-		443101	443104		708475	708476	B-624-	309741	309750		B-702-	473725	475753	775-	160864	160865	862-	754967	755006			
375-	190911	190945			227781	227818	550-	111977	112092		304751	304800			373725	375753		571911	571942	863-	553437	554497			
377-	354401	354385	B-468-		B 355213	355237	552-	110450	110463		412317	412342			240751	240781	776-	56886	56887	864-	840928	840940			
	991718	991750			457105	457124	553-	124852	124900	625-	304657	304775			244239	244259		530251	530772	865-	322125	322215			
	909609	909652			632701	632711	554-	860198		628-	275251	275275			431817	431823		723601	723900		556623	556782			
378-	418483	418486	471-		656947	656986	B-554-	307640	307660		694179	694200			435815	435838		724120	724100	866-	712955	712963			
	693801	693833	B-472-		B 725584	725591		B 679784	679846	629-	61870	61872			436554	436634		725011	725088	867-	477047	477056			
380-	238721				B 725584	725591	557-	169752	169818		918701	918750			437358	437433	777-	703259	703278	B-868-	B 58104	58500			
	913336	913346	B-473-		574087	574099	558-	212625	212680	630-	271936	271947			467037	467048		289450	289456		B 147942	147981			
382-	127129	127167			505667	505676		120380	120699	631-	712575	712586			512255	512586	779-	779279	779280	869-	262086				
	372088	372093	B-474-		794461	794461		682339	682418	B-630-	571198	57211			522785	522797		793501	793548		870981	871012			
384-	163917	163949			800285	800526	559-	183847	183505		555881	556027			656478	656479		675052	675053	871-	713824	713873			
	657059	657066	475-		224841	224898	B-560-	B 468017	468020		773383	773388			722144	722157		350101	350112	872-	293495	293505			
	177528	177631	B-476-		61736	61760		681683	681686	B-636-	B 234413				723668	723676	782-	525758	525600	873-	457131	457177			
B-387-	142389	142404			329413		561-	392341	392784		292891	792910			725839	725842		802501	802581		732955	73304			
	B 322916	322918			B 835052	835087	562-	705254	705260		B 234413				802501	802581	783-	169953			730515	730515			
	B 468196	468199			72491	72652	563-	312884	318300	637-	668604	668613			802501	802581		261257	261314	B-876-					
	618480	618483			217600	217605	564-	919074	195725		775251	775293			802501	802581	784-	790425	790431		B 287259	287294			
B-388-	575834	575836			253533	253549	565-	195724	195725		800891	801000			802501	802581	786-	338897	338899		509032	509197			
389-	323501	323503			B 288641	288659	566-	272900		638-	54286	54345			910776	910885		546494	546750		564555	564556			
390-	253489	253500			B 297987	298002	567-	130276	130500		684256	684258						896251	896290		754001	754069			
	447751	447788	B-478-		B 390147	390153		695683	695715		738828	738840			B 78901	78905		479319	479346		B 308573	308580			
	557271	557310			518077	518099		774901	774904	639-	702796	702819			B 300600	909484		565290	652992		878-	109839	109848		
	819331	819445			677292	677299		712859	712925	B-640-	18421	18620				908440		902629	302750		879-	736382	736390		
	819771	819795			B 691501	691552	568-	198571			18421	18620			704-	775622	775635	790-	302629	302750		880-	684992	685200	
	806751	806800	479-		323264	323269		481083	481282	B-641-	178331	178440			B-705-	681158	681168	791-	690751	690762			733506	733509	
B-395	67397	674045			306045	306075		722850			469937				B 722850			791-	603734	603735			763236	763237	
397-	72260	72268			560562	560844	B-569-	744151	744196		B 452863	452865			B-706-	B 77125	77128		830251	830254	881-	904509	904560		
	533346	533400	480-		813397	813428		B 275027			B 387007					100387	100407		942621	942750	B-882-				
	871501	871620			189321	189378		700893	700913		686229	686246				B 306326		795-	728605	728614		B 220635	220648		
398-	326573	326641	481-		783071	783123		815490	816037		706371	706373				589468	589470		324423	324448		B 363037	363080		
	70461	704648	B-482-		717946	717955					873500	873556			707-	718511	718535	794-	567691	567750		883-	516602	516708	
400-	494427	494474			252921	252925	B-570-	B 272063	272065		148974	149057			708-	127458	127458		748794	748807		884-	754373	754376	
401-	196262	196270			677551			B 326133	326139		65945	64050				188768	188886	B-795-	616501	616660		885-	516602	516708	
	366619	366656	484-		789067	789068	571-	53181	53191		744001	744059			709-	738083	730106		916501	163907			754373	754376	
404-	737501	737525	486-		100616	100633		693428	693445	646-	100957	100985				338715	338754	796-	324134	324146		886-	83923	83967	
406-	332605	332626	B-487-		B 463101	463105		619104	619123	648-	251260				710-	119394	119400	B-798-	229678			192861	192865		
	436037	436038			661903	661914	572-	673367	673382		458515	485830				338715	338754		367808	367837	887-	281147	281148		
408-	79247	79341			700608			679501	679772		487127	487150			712-	359161	359166	799-	735192			507390	507504		
	149668	149669	488-		125918	125926		508613	508705		671227	671250				814447	814494		858327	858389	888-	59076	59072		
409-	139625				175011	175049		514495	514500		831751	831800			714-	74469	74478	800-	163659			449811	450000		
	322781	322869	490-		560130	208950		751419	751420		813786	813794			716-	311148	311148		311148	311148		889-	468348	468349	
B-410-	889257	889258			619104	619123	576-	146660	146917		813786	813794				457251	457500		409252			702001	702010		
B-411-	882637	882638	491-		98283	98303		811839	811841		825604	825672			650-	281790	281794	B-801-	466409	466456			747376	747380	
	491482	491486	492-		76548			577459	577462		318833	318835			651-	825604	825672		745183	745199		891-	66155	66186	
B-412-	740159	740180			333913	333976		977859	977880		847775	847813			652-	79836	79863	802-	56724			90309	90314		
	B 139888	139915	493-		359709	359725		271261	271268		79836	79863			653-	872000	872004		491437	491548			646618	646637	
	B 181059	181209			644252	644255		487153	487179		872000	872004			654-	301016	301016	B-804-	324625	324628	894-	747129	747142		
	254085	254156	B-495-		252496	252630		581-	419321	419360		301016	301016			721-	17837	17837		460237	460243	895-	745285	745310	
	414401				B 258569			887919	887955		190501	190828				190501	190828		806-	745285	745310			745285	745310
413-	108652	108674			357482			40641	40684		296076	296111			B-723-	B 336793	336804		102241	102277	896-	298799	298876		
	788989	788979	B-497-		292545	292556		366720	366750		604718	604719				422879	423000		266392	266393		902-	442254	442255	
B-414-	715737	715744			338033	338037		538451	538490		817146	817500				817146	817500	B-808-	303131			496501	496502		
415-	823046	823085	B-498-		541323	541327		8854251	8854707	B-655-	B 343597	343599			724-	85556	85556		425297	425309		897-	716401	716408	
B-423-	365460	365485			805501	805535		805687	812520		565181	565187				95556	95697	809-	176281	176289	898-	37847	37899		
424-	676498	676500	499-		801126	80250		901501	901589																

L. U. B-938—(Cont.) 742822 748309 748340 930—249878 249890 940—218062 899070 699120 B-941—359207 359235 942—413129 413140 B-943—187873 188000 B-944—262870 262879 946—750765 750780 755602 755603 B-947— B 192001 192028 242972 242982 B 330657 B 688343 688350 253387 253410 B-949— B 250861 250916 392236 392245 451690 452378 B-951— B 212508 212520 B 270677 345323 345324 B-952—178530 178610 563676 563684 718008 775517 775680 363047 363058 558721 716401 716405 B-961— B 744156 744162 932053 932080 B-962— B 152251 152311 396169 396199 B 369320 369321 38554 38647 B-964— B 260483 B 101131 101156 B 117263 117270 B 118160 118173 B 119697 119710 B 120489 120508 B 121248 121262 B 121752 121780 B 123612 123656 B 124014 124029 B 124083 125002 B 125654 125668 B 126332 126343 B 127150 127160 B 127823 127832 B 128724 128739 B 129470 129480 B 129597 129598 429422 429423 761887 762478 762886 762891 763438 763445 763800 763805 764149 764374 764376 811983 811989 812254 812275 813002 813028 815572 815584 B 904636 904662 966—661781 697348 697404 967—90053 90070 744156 194734 194787 304770 304783 B-969— B 293732 B 443104 443166 970—262771 262828 655489 655491 607884 607889 B 212013 212021 682496 682500 714901 714909 522465 522470 813101 813103 B 441301 441308 708601 708606 775951 775969 B-979— B 276726 276727 318754 318783 B-980—362144 362167 381243 381285 B 437217 437285 B-981— B 277907 390227 390269 412874 412875 B 727534 727537 31624 31757 118144 118161 817866 818058 B-983—B 32251 32373 B 33482 33750 B 194118 194260 B-985—40083 40142 B 184090 184094 581089 581092 B-987—B 61989 62556 B 65459 66365 B 158311 158310 B-989— B 265316 265318 B 695420 695482 B-990— B 441961 441912 302602 731773 731783 B-992—93003 (Mem.) B 865148 865238 B-993—356709 356712 525673 525750 636313 636316 975751 975784 B-994— B 672685 672710 358881 359085 779310 779313 87427 87428 L. U. 996—(Cont.) 308524 308560 B-997— B 331292 331293 519444 519443 B-1002—130089 130333 B 462864 462868 536452 536834 645117 645127 368727 368739 B-1005— B 44986 45000 B 150001 150422 496083 496120 B-1006— B 226031 226034 B 912286 912464 B-1007— B 183751 183753 B 265658 265666 B 417665 417750 B-1008—355606 256610 B 353256 353263 B 524236 524235 B-1009— B 220662 220665 661618 661630 690116 690233 B-1010— B 72751 72754 B 161351 161367 365888 366000 B 940358 940500 B-1011— B 75684 75696 352805 B-1012— B 75901 75934 B 404129 404131 778554 778559 872415 872524 B-1014— B 693847 693872 B-1015— B 53400 53468 B 225440 225442 B-1016— B 90001 90004 411001 715801 715834 950851 950869 B-1018— B 52894 53001 B 269039 269042 B-1019— B 473274 473292 B-1021—751775 751797 B-1022— B 361125 361138 92400 92541 779058 779061 B-1027— B 388918 388928 B 881576 881672 B-1028— B 168751 168894 B 394790 394800 B 504001 504150 B 696044 696150 B-1030— B 158903 158926 B 227306 227310 428187 428209 B 767930 1033—305041 305055 B-1034—97254 97276 771178 771179 B-1035— B 147194 147201 B 177001 177091 546507 546750 924654 924658 (Misc.) 260965 328034 328061 670157 1037—76091 76200 129971 B-1039— B 81601 81777 B 395940 395973 B 697348 697350 B-104— B 155021 155120 B 171061 171170 B 192751 193170 B-1042— B 198052 198059 726092 726091 B-1043—115129 115138 1044—354702 354752 671377 671380 B-1046— B 229332 725419 725427 1047—944074 944107 B-1048— B 222951 223170 370596 370800 728274 728310 B-1049— B 50110 50117 B 63001 63075 B 790783 790790 B-1051— B 738281 738371 B-1054—267291 267300 369261 369263 328781 328990 B-1056— B 363724 363732 429971 430124 B-1058— B 79208 79209 350712 350726 1059—125990 126000 B-1060— B 365777 365797 B 690242 690259 B-1064— B 437546 437547 B 681594 681743 L. 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B-130—(Cont.)</p> <p>727, 729, 738, 775. 816, 836, 840, 911. 977, 988, 993, 994. 397043, 069, 077. 085, 086, 088, 096. 110, 111, 121, 122. 409, 456, 541, 545. 569, 620, 691, 711. 785, 796, 816, 817. 851, 891, 895, 914. 947, 954, 960, 973. 398030, 169, 176. 178, 221, 231. 585824, 852, 847541. 776, 848629, 679. 961, 966, 849155. 812, 400, 786. 135—413839, 955.</p> <p>B-136—719141. B-160—878530, 592. 177—48677, 706, 714. 736, 258608, 676. 259031, 347, 792. 260034, 220. 183—341130, 136. 185—403567, 612612. 743, 746.</p> <p>191—2883. 192—76775. 194—104929. 202—152702, 719, 727. 749, 774, 849, 867. 901, 944, 274011- 020, 158, 164, 171. 177, 188, 236, 248. 261, 328, 339, 354. 389, 406, 434, 438. 432, 310955, 956. B-448—291903, 970, 971. 974, 401632. 478472, 473, 482. 483, 901575, 613. 624, 627, 723, 726. 796, 801, 809, 815. 834, 868, 750011. 013, 812353-254. 269.</p> <p>210—675616. 211—387595. 212—76775. 215—67727, 842, 813399. 245—61508, 543, 61621. 62000. 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U. 1225—652421. B-1289—B 752654, 655.</p> <p>BLANK 82—50743-745. B-125—112225-230. 567—130276-280, 389- 390. 581—419357-360. 996—308560. B-1160—B 213132. B-1245—653842.</p> <p>PREVIOUSLY LISTED VOID —NOT VOID 466—221805.</p> <p>PREVIOUSLY LISTED VOID —RECEIVED 82—50659-690, 692-703. B-108—351197-200. B-130—396204-440. B-202—274011-020. 294-166962. 295—805107. 317—228115. 321—764584, 597, 601. 617, 642, 663, 669. 671, 675, 676, 684. 702, 707, 714, 715. 721, 723, 724, 730. 741, 749, 755-758. 760, 762, 764, 765. 767-769, 771, 772. 780, 797, 799, 808. 810-820, 822-827. 829-839, 841, 844- 846, 976520, 529. 538, 543. 415—329021-030. 460—288979, 980. B-477—255333. 479—560291. 480—11634-11635. 481—718732. 484—678283. 531—747559, 767, 777. 772, 793, 795, 798- 802, 885066, 567. 569, 592, 608, 618. 577—57454, 455, 457. 585—794707, 710. B-624—844834, 849. 872, 938, 940, 945. 952, 982, 983, 997. 845005, 007, 019. 022, 024. 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EYE AND EAR OF DEFENSE

(Continued from page 229)

pansion of numbers of the semi-skilled and the unskilled workers.

The industry is calling for women, and more women. Even before Pearl Harbor about 60 per cent of its employees were women. Now the proportion rises. In many processes they are found very satisfactory. For example, in the manufacture of tubes, women have been preferred to men because they are more adept in handling extremely fine sheets of metal and delicate apparatus. Fifty per cent of Signal Corps inspectors are women.

Supplies of materials also cause difficulty. Virtually all the materials used in radio and radar production are on the "critical" list. This is another reason why the suspension of home set making was necessary, and it has saved an appreciable quantity, but bottleneck materials change continually.

As in the past, the making of parts is distributed among many plants, and these are finally brought together for assembly. This causes many a production headache. The fabrication of radar entails the assembly of many components, whose manufacture involves the assembly of sub-components, and these sub-components in turn, have sub-sub-components. To try to keep this complex set-up functioning smoothly, so that there will be a steady flow of orders from the higher to lower levels, and of deliveries from the lower to the higher, is of great concern.

There is an urgency about war-time orders that tends to create sharp peaks and valleys in production. A plant which has just received large orders is frequently reluctant to buy its components promptly for fear that their designs may be changed at the last moment. If production is retarded and orders held back, the producers of radar and military radio will be subjected to still sharper fluctuations in output. At one period, management will be seeking business and workers looking for jobs outside the electronics in-

dustry. Shortly after plants will be jammed with more work than they can handle. Efforts are being made to persuade producers to order promptly, to maintain capacity production when orders and backlogs decline, and to keep the interest of employees at high levels.

After the war there will be plenty for radio and radar to do. Radar will add immeasurably to the safety of plane and ship transportation. No longer need ships grope through the fog, fearful of collisions. No longer will planes, flying blind, crash into mountainsides.

Development in the field of ultra high frequency radiation, stemming from war-time discoveries, will go rapidly into dozens of new uses in homes and industries. It will create its own new industries. Already some of these uses are envisioned in food preservation, automatic control of machinery, fire detection, regulation of lighting. It is even predicted that, with the ultra high frequencies which make an infinite number of new channels available, it is possible that the individual citizen may some day carry his own portable radio-telephone, and be able to use it for everyday conversations without interfering with the frequency used by his neighbor.

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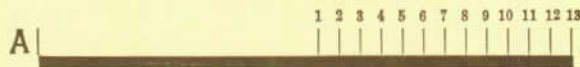
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